Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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January 19, 1959

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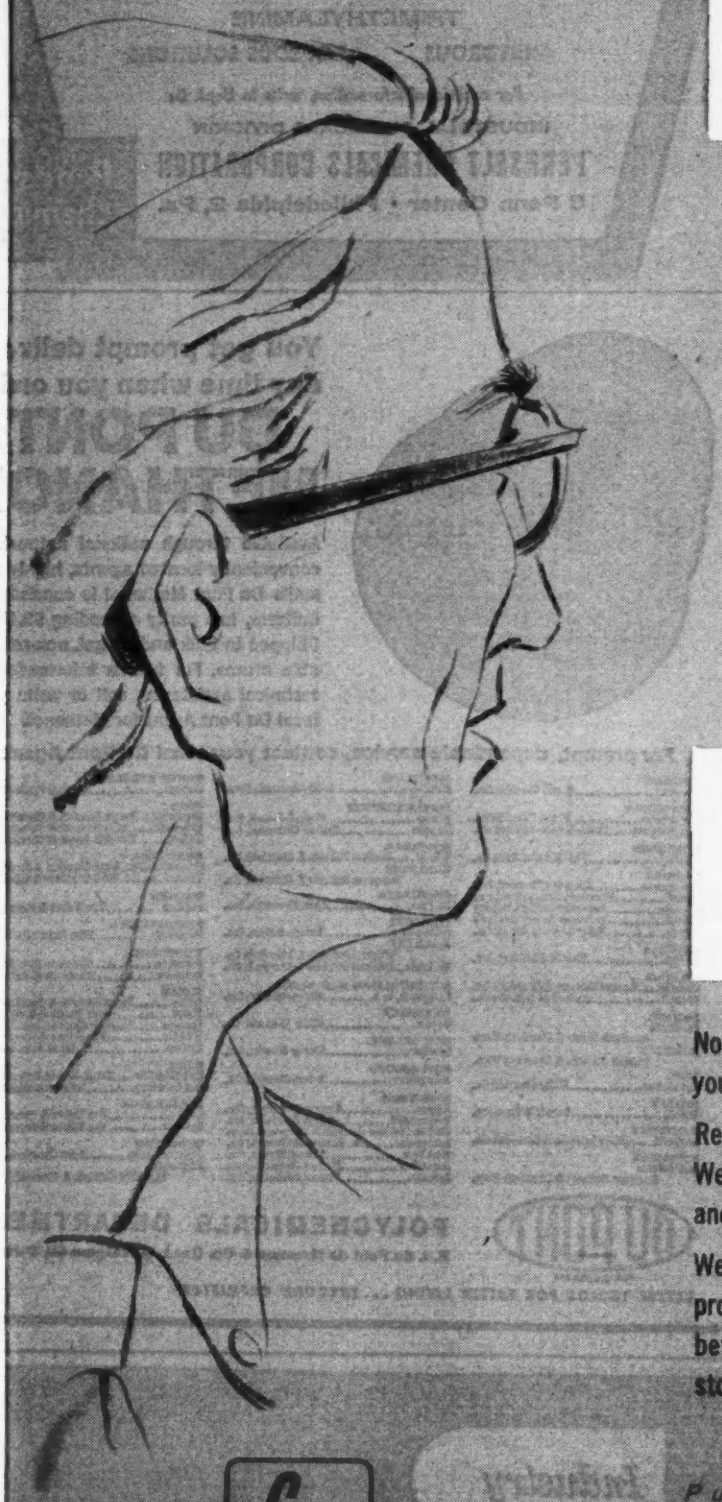

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 3 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 19, 1959

FREEPORT EXECUTIVE V. P.: Richard C. Wells, elected executive vice-president of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. He will continue as president of National Potash Company, which is owned jointly by Freeport and Consolidation Coal Company.

Is Phenol the Joker In Dow Catalin Loan?

Does it sew up 10 to 15 million pounds of phenol business a year for Dow Chemical Company? That's what the industry would like to know following Dow's $2.3 million buy-in into Catalin Corporation of America.

Purchase of the Catalin subordinated convertible note by Dow last week means that the Midland, Mich., firm has the option of converting its Catalin common stock at $8.50 a share. If it chooses to do so, Dow will have about a 25 percent interest in Catalin.

Catalin produces a line of chemicals, molding resins and cast plastic products at plants in Fords, N. J.; Calumet City, Ill., and Thomasville, N. C.

The company is believed by the trade to buy about 10 to 15 million pounds of phenol annually, and a like amount of formaldehyde, for its phenol-formaldehyde molding resins.

It's understood that Dow has had the major share of Catalin's phenol business for the past several years. Whether it will now have all of it is a question.

Catalin firmly maintains that it will go into the market and get the best deal it can for its chemical raw materials. Furthermore, it points out the Dow loan is

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Monsanto, England, Plans A Maleic Anhydride Plant

Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., London, England, plans to erect a 15 million-pound per-year maleic anhydride plant at Newport, Monmouthshire, England, reportedly the largest ever to be built outside the United States.

Scientific Design Company, New York, and SD affiliates will undertake the complete turnkey project, using an SD process. The plant is scheduled for completion in the latter half of 1960.

The SD process produces maleic anhydride by continuous, catalytic, vapor-phase air oxidation of benzene. A patented catalyst and special design features are incorporated in the process.

Gulf Buys More Callery

Gulf Oil Corporation has purchased another 25 percent of Callery Chemical Company, thus upping its interest in the Callery, Pa., chemical manufacturer to 50 percent. Gulf had previously purchased an interest in Callery from its parent firm, Mine Safety Appliances Company, in 1957, and at the time acquired an option for the present purchase. Gulf says that there will be no change in Callery's management.

Color Men Look to Capital For the End of Their Rainbow As Future Hangs in Balance

Washington is beginning to look more and more like the end of the rainbow to the chemical men who make colorings for the food, drug and cosmetic industries and for the processors who use those colors. For it will be in the Capital during the weeks and months just ahead that decisions will be made which will have momentous impact on the whole future of the coloring industry. Already developments are afoot to determine which colors may henceforth be used, which will be banished forever and which of the new ones still in the developmental stage will receive the much sought-after pat of approval from the authorities.

Three major occurrences stood out sharply last week as the industry kept its attention focused on the Washington scene. They included:

Week's Color Developments

- Announcement that orders are being drawn up to ban further use of F&D yellow colors Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in foods.
- Reports that an understanding has been reached between the Food and Drug Administration and the manufacturer on a new coaltar color—citrus No. 2—which will be allowed as a temporary replacement for red No. 32.
- A hint from Secretary Arthur Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that the government may propose a new overall color control law to congress.

The first major occurrence came when Secretary Flemming disclosed the contemplated action on the four yellows in a statement which discussed the problem of color additives in some detail and outlined the principles which the department wants included in any control law that is passed on this subject.

The orders banning further use of the yellows will be issued without hearings in view of the supreme court decision recently in the colored orange case, upholding the FDA's contention that the law prohibits the listing of any coaltar color as suitable for use in food which has not proved to be "harmless."

These four yellows were among the first coaltar colors tested when the FDA be-

—Continued on page 38

VA to Weigh Effectiveness Of New Anti-Diabetic Drugs

Veterans Administration disclosed today (January 19) that the effectiveness of two of the newer anti-diabetic drugs —tolbutamide and chlorpropamide—will be tested in a large-scale cooperative study.

The project, just getting under way at eight VA hospitals, is aimed at learning to what extent these drugs given by mouth can replace daily insulin injections on a long-term basis for persons with diabetes.

Tolbutamide was the first widely-used anti-diabetic tablet and chlorpropamide became generally available to doctors about two months ago.

The project calls for some 400 VA patients to receive the medication twice daily at twelve-hour intervals for a minimum of eight months.

ASS'T GENERAL MANAGER: Paul E. Weber, who has been elevated from sales manager to assistant general manager of its chemical sales division by Chas. Pfizer & Co.

Frear Moves to Help DuPont Stockholders

Sen. J. Allen Frear of Delaware is again doing his best to get between the tax collector and the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. stockholders who would have to pay income taxes on the General Motors Corporation stock that may fall into their laps one of these days.

The senator has introduced a bill in the current session of congress, just as he did during the last session, to stave off the immediate collection of taxes as a result of the supreme court decision in the duPont-GM case—and he says he is going to put up an all-out fight to get it through.

Sen. Frear says he is sure the bill, S 200, will receive approval of both the senate and house this time.

Two years ago the Supreme Court of the United States held that the ownership of 63 million shares of GM stock by duPont constituted a "reasonable probability" of restraint in trade relations of the two companies. The Department of Jutice is now proposing that duPont dis-

—Continued on page 58

AAC Acquires Deep-Root, Fertilizer Maker in Kansas

Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of Deep-Root Fertilizers, Inc., Olathe, Kans., by American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York.

The plant will sell "Agrico" fertilizers in the eastern Kansas-western Missouri area and will be the first "Agrico" plant west of the Missouri River.

GAF Quick Sale Is Being Sought By Justice Dep't

Attorney General William P. Rogers, fed up with the General Aniline & Film Corporation lawsuit that has been dragging through the courts for more than a decade, wants congress to step in and cut the whole thing short.

Mr. Rogers said last week that he will ask the lawmakers to pass new legislation that would allow the government to sell its holdings in the New York company that was seized as enemy-owned during the war.

Blocked by Present Law

The present law prohibits the Department of Justice from selling any of the stock because of the long-time legal controversy that is now going on over its ownership.

"We will propose legislation to sell the property on a competitive bid basis, and we'll hold enough of the proceeds to satisfy any claims," Mr. Rogers told a press conference late last week.

Interhandel, a Swiss holding company, and trustees of the old I. G. Farben chemical cartel have blocked the sale by challenging the government's right to either the stock or the proceeds.

"My prediction is that unless we have legislation this will drag on in the courts for years," Mr. Rogers declared. He said the department had been discussing an out-of-court settlement with Interhandel for some time, but added: "I don't know how active [the negotiations] are at the moment."

In other quarters, however, it was believed that the holding company may be ready to endorse a plan giving it a fair chance of money recovery.

If congress should pass Mr. Rogers' requested legislation, negotiations between the government and Interhandel could continue, concentrating on the question of money, it was pointed out.

The sale also would make clear how much money was at stake. Such a point is far from clear right now, with estimates running from $60 to $84 million.

As far as finding buyers for the chemical company is concerned, it was noted that Bache & Co., a New York investment house, has organized a syndicate of companies interested in buying General Aniline and dividing up its three main lines.

Those lines include: "Ansco" film and photographic products, the dye and chemical division and the Ozalid division, which makes office copying machines and papers.

Mr. Rogers indicated that the government is anxious to dispose of its General Aniline interest because it is difficult to attract capital and able personnel for a company that has the uncertain status that this company has had for many years.

Polyvinyl Acetate Unit Slated by National Starch

National Starch Products Inc., is pushing plans for a 50 percent expansion of its vinyl acetate polymerization plant in Meredosia, Ill. According to the New York firm, the new facilities are scheduled to be in operation by March.

Said by National Starch to be the largest plant of its kind in the midwest, the Meredosia unit manufactures vinyl emulsions for use in adhesives, paints, paper and textile finishing resins, and packaging materials. The present move is the second expansion since the plant was built in 1955. In 1956 the plant's capacity was doubled.

Huisking Buys Camphor Business From duPont

Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York, has purchased from E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., its patents, processes, formulas and other material for the production of medicinal and technical synthetic camphor.

Huisking says it will have sufficient camphor of duPont manufacture to supply the demand until its own plant is in operation. All camphor distribution from February 1 will be through the Huisking company.

Tartrates Duty Hike Likely to Reopen Stauffer Facility

If President Eisenhower goes along with the Tariff Commission's recommendation that tariffs on tartar products be raised, it's an odds-on bet that Stauffer Chemical Company will start up operations again at its Brooklyn, N. Y., plant.

Though jubilant over last week's news that the commission has urged the President to double present import duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar, a Stauffer spokesman would say only that the firm would "reconsider" opening the facility if the Chief Executive follows the agency's advice.

The commission, on the basis of an investigation it conducted last year, reported to the President that imports are threatening to wipe out domestic production of tartar products entirely.

As a result, it recommended that the duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar be increased to 12 cents and 7½ cents a pound, respectively. The President has sixty days in which to act.

Under the 1930 tariff act, these products were subject to duties of 8 cents and 5 cents a pound, respectively, but in subsequent trade agreements they were lowered to the present levels of 6 cents a pound for tartaric acid and 3.125 cents for cream of tartar.

Stauffer began producing tartar products in 1899 in San Francisco. Its west coast operation was abandoned in 1946

—Continued on page 50

Chemical Union Draws a Bead On Its No. 1 Target: Taft-Hartley

Chemical labor leaders, who along with others in the union movement had a big hand in electing a flock of liberal congressmen last fall, are about ready to present their tab to the newly-installed lawmakers. Item No. 1 without doubt appears to be a demand for major revision of the Taft-Hartley act. Clues to exactly what's wanted now comes from the top labor union in the chemical industry—the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union—which feels that the law "was conceived and passed in a spirit of curbing unions by an anti-labor congress."

As OCAW's official publication, *Union News*, sees it, the act's language is so broad that it "makes possible anti-labor interpretations far beyond even what Sen. Taft himself intended."

Organizing Provision Changes Sought

Getting down to cases, OCAW believes that two major changes in the union organizing provisions of Taft-Hartley are needed.

"First of all," says the chemical union, "there should be a restoration of the prehearing election established by the Wagner act. Second, the so-called 'free speech' provision should be eliminated."

Under the old Wagner act, it was possible to conduct an election to find out whether or not workers wanted union representation before a formal hearing was held. Nowadays, a hearing must take place before the election.

Under Taft-Hartley, an employer may say or write whatever he likes without being charged with unfair labor practices so long as he makes no "threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit."

But, contends William E. Rentfro, OCAW's general counsel, "Coercion is a more subtle thing than directly threatening a worker with loss of his job, or promising him a wage increase if he votes against a union."

OCAW has also drawn a bead on a number of other provisions in the Taft-Hartley law. Here are some of them:

- Use of Taft-Hartley injunctions—both

—Continued on page 39

Ammonia Plant's Fame: It's Country's Smallest

For a change, somebody's boasting about something that is not the biggest. In this case it is an ammonia plant and it is the smallest integrated unit in the country. So says its builder, Girdler Construction Division of Chemetron Corporation.

The installation is located at Apache Powder Company's explosives and chemical works in Curtis, Ariz. It operates at direct production costs competitive with more conventional installations of 100-ton capacity or more.

The plant, with an output of thirty tons per day, employs conventional hydrocarbon reforming operations using Girdler catalysts in producing ammonia synthesis gas from natural gas.

Glass Strike's Threat To Chemicals Growing

The strike at the glass plants of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which has put quite a crimp in soda ash shipments of its subsidiary, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, now promises to take on a more threatening aspect to the chemical industry in general.

The flat glass facilities of the Pittsburgh, Pa., firm furnish plate for the automobiles of Chrysler Corporation, Ford Motor Company and American Motors Corporation.

As a result of the 100-day-old labor dispute, Chrysler last Friday was forced to halt production of Plymouth automo-

—Continued on page 39

Olin Mathieson Sells Off Interest in F. H. McGraw

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has sold its interest in F. H. McGraw & Co., thus completing its program for disposing of operations and assets not related to its principal fields of activity.

The corporation has sold 200,000 shares of stock, representing its entire 44 percent ownership in F. H. McGraw, back to that company.

Hercules Cuts Its Listing On 'Pro-fax' Polypropylene

A reduction of 7 cents per pound in the price of "Pro-fax" polyproylene has been announced by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Company officials said that the price reduction had been put into effect to further broaden the diverse markets developed for polypropylene during the past year of commercial production.

The new price reduction establishes truckload prices for natural "Pro-fax" molding powder at 42 cents per pound. Colored "Pro-fax" will sell at 51 cents per pound in truckload lots.

Duval Extends Contract

Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex., and Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company have extended a contract under which Ashcraft-Wilkinson represents Duval as exclusive sales agent for potash and domestic sulfur.

The Week's Price Changes

Amyris Oil, Cottonseed, Peanut, Soybean Meals Advanced. Albumin Egg, Dodecylbenzene, Paraffin Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Amyris oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Soybean meal, $6 per ton (p. 56).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 35).

Prices Reduced

Albumin egg, flake, 2c. per lb. (p. 43).
Powder, 2c. per lb.
Casein, 1½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (p. 56).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copra, $2 per ton.
Dodecylbenzene, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 44).
Eugenol, 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
b-Ionone, 25c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lard, cash, 7/10c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Paraffin, ½c. per lb. (p. 43).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ¾c. per lb. (p. 56).
Rosemary oil, Spanish, 3c. per lb. (p. 52).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Inedible, ¼c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1949 average)

Jan. 16, 1959	Jan. 9, 1959	Jan. 17, 1958
110.57	110.38	108.44

Election Seen Helping Business

Chemical industry executives can very well expect to see last November's election—which appeared to be entirely one-sided for labor—turned into a boon for American business. So they were told last week at the monthly meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York by Arthur H. (Red) Motley, president and publisher of *Parade* magazine. The speaker said he felt sure the election results would spur business leaders to take a more active interest in government and to participate to a greater extent in elections.

The more it becomes evident that labor is trying to dictate to those who owe labor their election, the more business men and their associates will begin to take an active part in the process of electing public officials at all levels, is the way Mr. Motley puts it.

The publisher went on to stress, however, that in taking an interest in politics, big business cannot get into a full-scale national battle with labor and be effective, but rather it must wield influence at the local level—in city councils, state legislatures, school boards and the like as well as in congress.

Business men must freely and effectively state their points of view in opposition to those of labor candidates, he said, but in doing so they must not criticise or try to prove that labor is carrying on illegal activities because the greater

—Continued on page 37

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Robert W. Schramm, who has joined Southern Nitrogen Company, Savannah, Ga., as general manager of development, a new post.

Styrene Monomer Price Is Reduced Fractionally

A decrease of seven-tenths of a cent a pound in the bulk price of rubber grade styrene monomer, based on a revised price escalation effective April 1, 1959, has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division in Springfield, Mass. The new base price will be 12 cents a pound.

At the same time, the company announced the completion of a 40-million pound increase in the rated capacity of the company's styrene monomer plant at Texas City, Tex., making it one of the largest styrene monomer installations in the world.

J&J Ethical Drug Move: Purchase of McNeil Labs

Johnson & Johnson has taken a further step into the ethical drug field with the acquisition of McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia.

According to the New Brunswick, N.J., company, the acquired firm's headquarters will continue operation without change in the name and manufacturing set-up. Also, plans of McNeil for construction of new facilities at White Marsh, Pa., will go on.

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Chemical Tally Is On

The accounting departments of the country's chemical companies will have their work cut out for them now that the government has gotten around to taking another census.

Washington wants to measure the growth of the nation's industrial and distributive system during the past four years and the big chemical industry will, of course, figure prominently in the tally.

The count started last week with the mailing of Bureau of Census report forms to all establishments which had paid employees during 1958. The reports are for the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries and business.

Complete enumeration of the nation's manufacturing and mineral industries, and its wholesale, retail, warehousing and selected service trade establishments has not been conducted since 1955.

By federal law, these censuses authorized to be conducted in 1959 relating to 1958 business activity, and on a five-year basis thereafter.

In planning for these censuses, the government conducted an extensive program of consultation in which the views of chemical groups and individual chemical company representatives, and of government agencies, were solicited to assure collection of the most important and useful data.

The inquiries decided upon have been carefully tested to make certain that the answers are readily available in the regularly maintained records of the great majority of respondents.

Preliminary reports of the censuses will be pubished in the fall and winter of 1959. It is anticipated that all final reports will be available before the end of 1960.

Drug Industry Eyes Pain-Killer, Waits for HEW to Issue Licenses

The drug industry is keeping a watchful eye on Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Reason: In about six months, Secretary Arthur S. Flemming will be ready to issue licenses for production of Public Health Service's powerful new pain-killing drug, NIH 5719. The new drug, made from coaltar derivatives, and chemically a member of a new series of compounds called benzomorphans, is said to be ten times better than morphine, and fifty times better than codeine, as a pain-killing agent.

ORGANICS DEVELOPMENT MGR.: Dr. T. F. Cooke, appointed commercial development manager for its organic chemicals division by American Cyanamid Company, New York.

The drug, known specifically as 2'-hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl-2-phenethyl-6,7-benzomorphan hydrobromide, was developed by Drs. Everett L. May and Nathan B. Eddy of the National Institute of Arthritis.

Smith, Kline & French Role

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, is producing supplies of the drug necessary for clinical research, and is making chronic toxicity tests, together with pain-relief trials and other studies.

But indications are that when licenses are handed out by HEW Secretary Flemming, SKF will have to get in line with other drug firms who are interested in producing NIH 5719.

Although the Philadelphia firm is currently producing the pain-killer under temporary license from the government, the latter exerts sole control over issuance of permanent permits.

Others definitely interested in producing the drug when the proper time comes include New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., New York, a subsidiary of S. B. Penick & Co.; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., and Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

SKF is currently the sole manufacturer of NIH 5719 because of a collaborative arrangement with NIH which has been in existence since the spring of 1956.

The new drug, which climaxes a twenty-five year research effort by the govern-

—Continued on page 51

Archer-Daniels Starts New Quaternary Line

Archer-Daniels Midland Company has gone into commercial output with the first of a new line of fatty quaternary ammonium compounds. Principal quaternary is dimethyl di hydrogenated tallow, which will soon be joined by others.

These are the newest members of ADM's growing line of fatty nitrogen chemicals. Only recently the company announced (OPD, 12/29/59) that it had started commercial production of amides.

Like the primary fatty amines and amides produced by the Minneapolis, Minn., company, the sale of the quaternaries is being handled by the firm's development department under the trade name "Adogen."

Shell Chemical (Australia) Completes Sulfuric Facility

Shell Chemical (Australia) Pty., Ltd., has built a $1,960,000 plant for extracting sulfuric acid from crude oil at Geelong, Victoria, Australia, according to a report by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

The sulfuric acid is to be supplied to superphosphate manufacturers, the report says. Also, the new unit hopes shortly to release three new chemicals for pest control, it was added.

O'Mahoney Threat Made Good; Chemical Firms May Now Have To Pre-Announce Price Rises

Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming has made good his threat and now the country's big chemical companies may have to give thirty days' advance notice every time they want to increase the price of a product. The senator has just introduced his promised bill (S 215) which would make the filing of proposed price increases mandatory for all commodities which find eight or fewer companies producing more than half of the country's total output. The measure has been referred to the senate judiciary committee, of which Mr. O'Mahoney is a member.

DEVELOPMENT DEP'T MANAGER: William D. Morrison, named manager of the central development department for Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's chemical divisions, with offices in New York.

Mr. O'Mahoney gave notice of his intentions last month (OPD, 12/22/58). His bill would require that proposed price increases be filed with the Attorney General, the Federal Trade Commission and both houses of congress thirty days in advance of the effective date of the increase.

Calls for Public Hearings

The bill provides further that the FTC hold public hearings on the proposed increases. To prevent any undue hardship in cases in which the increases are clearly justified, there is a provision in the bill that the FTC, with the approval of the Attorney General, may waive the thirty-day waiting period.

"Such legislation is long overdue, it seems to me," said the senator in announcing his proposal to the senate.

"When a few giant corporations can fix the prices and the supply for the basic commodities in daily use by 170 million Americans—and this is the situation today—it is past time to realize that the people of the United States have become the subjects of private economic government over which their congress declines to exercise any restraining influence, although it has the constitutional power to do so."

In support of his argument for the bill, Sen. O'Mahoney said that an analysis of the 1954 census of manufactures reveals an amazing degree of concentration of economic power in the production of basic commodities.

Some of the examples he cited were:

- Of the twenty-seven companies which manufactured the $1.8 billion of tires and tubes used that year, 91 percent were manufactured by the eight largest corporations.
- Although 109 companies were engaged in manufacture of tin cans and other tinware, eight companies produced 88 percent of the supply.
- Of the $1 billion of synthetic fibers

—Continued on page 62

Molybdenum Cast Made By Government Scientists

Bureau of Mines' scientists report a technological development of the first magnitude: the successful pouring of the world's first cast of molybdenum.

The successful development culminates years of intensive work and involved the spending of millions of dollars. Molybdenum is of particular importance at this time due to the need for high temperature metals in the construction of missiles.

According to the Bureau of Mines, its metallurgists made the casting by melting a thirty-pound piece of molybdenum with a high density electric arc in a water-cooled copper lined crucible. The melting was carried out in an inert atmosphere under remote control.

After the metal had been melted, it was poured through a series of troughs into a rotating graphite cylinder, which forced the molybdenum to the walls of the rotating mold, where it hardened. The result was a molybdenum cylinder 4½ inches in diameter and 8 inches long.

The bureau at present is working at technics to produce more complex castings.

Drug Firms Score In Antitrust Hearing

The government has been handed another setback in its efforts to convict five drug manufacturers of conspiracy to fix the price of the broad spectrum antibiotic, tetracycline.

The goverenment defeat came when Federal Trade Commission Examiner Robert L. Piper advised federal attorneys in a New York hearing last week that they must relate Patent Office data, being introduced as evidence, to charges dealing directly with violations of patent laws and not merely to the overall conspiracy charges.

Lawyers for the defense have contended from the start of the hearing that material only loosely identified with specific charges is being introduced as evidence.

The government has argued that all the material is valid evidence in that the

—Continued on page 39

Amphoteric Surfactants Being Sold by Gen'l Mills

The chemical division of General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., is selling a new line of amphoteric surfactant products, trademarked the "Deriphats," in commercial quantities.

According to General Mills,, the "Deriphats" are salts of N-alkyl beta-aminopropinates possessing both cationic and anionic functionality. It was added that the new materials have application in cosmetic and shampoo preparations, industrial and household cleaners, corrosion inhibitors, and emulsifiers.

Reichhold Gives Boost To Portuguese Plastics

An American company — Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.—has helped introduce production of synthetic resins into Portugal.

The White Plains, N.Y., firm and its German affiliate, Reichhold Chemie AG, of Hamburg, are associated with Resinas Sinteticas, Lda., which has just opened a plant north of Lisbon.

Already producing a number of Reichhold resins under Reichhold's formulas and technical know-how, the Portuguese company plans to add basic chemicals to its production program.

Chemicals Seen Holding—That's All—Near Great Lakes

The chemical industry will hold to its own growth rate in the Great Lakes region but it will not keep up with the speedier rate in other parts of the country.

That is a prediction offered by a chemical industry executive from the Great Lakes region: Bert Cremers, vice-president and director of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

Mr. Cremers made his statement before the Great Lakes States Industrial Development Committee during its seventy-fifth annual conference in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Himself a thirty-year veteran of sales and administration in the chemical industry, Mr. Cremers pointed out that although the chemical industry in the Great Lakes states would continue to grow at approximately the same rate as it has over the past ten years, it will not keep pace with growth in other areas.

The basic reasons for the decline in growth rate given by Mr. Cremers were: population shifts, industry decentralization and a trend to greater importance for petrochemicals.

He also noted that some of the prime contributing factors to the failure of this area to improve its chemical industry growth are high tax and labor costs.

Mr. Cremers stated: "Some states are literally pricing themselves right out of the market for manufacturing facilities by high tax and labor costs, and plant location shifts right within our Great Lakes states could take place on the basis of tax inequities alone."

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ESSENTIAL OIL ASS'N HEAD: Gert Keller, of Schimmel & Co., re-elected president of the Essential Oil Association (see story at right) stressed need for dependable supply source at annual meeting.

Essential Oil Industry Is Told Customers Count on It to Offer Added Dependability of Supply

Today, more than ever before, the essential oils industry is being called upon to provide its customers with a dependable source of supply—dependable when it comes to availability and dependable when it comes to quality-price. That is what Gert Keller, president of the Essential Oil Association, wants the group's members to know. He told them so last week in his annual report and added that he has no worries concerning the present status of the industry.

Mr. Keller put it this way:

"All in all, I think the US essential oil industry represents a strong, healthy picture in our economy and reflects the robust vitality characteristic of these postwar years."

Warns of Erratic Prices

The speaker, who was returned to office at the annual meeting in New York, touched on the price situation and warned of the results that can come from erratic price trends.

"Unusual conditions in some parts of the world have resulted in price levels so low that producers in other areas of the world supplying the same type of material have lost interest. This can, in the long run, create a serious situation, the more so as the areas affected are primarily those in the southern hemisphere which are our natural trading partners."

There have been important recent developments throughout the world and through all of these the US essential oil industry has registered increasing and impressive gains, Mr. Keller pointed out.

He described the picture thus:

"The tremendous vitality displayed by the cosmetic industry evidenced in its yearly increasing turnover, which probably in the USA reached $1.5 billion in 1958, offers a target and challenge to the ingenuity of our perfume chemists.

"The steadily increasing use of essential oils in flavors for the expanding and varied food industry is another important factor.

"The recognition which the American cosmetic and soft drink industries have won abroad has resulted in many mem-

—Continued on page 53

Synthetic Organics Show Hike in Output

Synthetic organic chemical makers, still boosting their output level, appear to be having a little trouble with a lagging sales picture, according to a report from the Tariff Commission.

Output of synthetic organic chemicals and their raw materials in 1957, the government report says, amounted to 84,847 million pounds—an increase of 3.3 percent over the 1956 production figure.

Sales for the same period of time were tallied by the government at 45,375 million pounds, as compared with 45.518 million pounds sold in 1956. The dollar sales picture shows a slightly different picture, reflecting what appears to be a shift in price structure during 1957. Value of material sold in 1957 was put at $6,077 million as against the $5,831 million in sales reported for 1956.

The report comprises three major sections—those on chemical raw materials, cyclic intermediates, and finished synthetic organic chemical products.

Total production of coaltar, water-gas tar, and oil-gas tar in 1957 amounted to 916 million gallons—3.8 percent more than the 881 million gallons reported for 1956.

The output of crude products from petrolem and natural gas in 1957 was

—Continued on page 38

DCAT Sets January 29 For Mid-Winter Meeting

The Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its mid-winter luncheon meeting January 29 in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Theme of the meeting will be: "The Business Outlook for Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals in 1959."

Drug, Antitrust Sessions Planned by N. Y. Bar Ass'n

Two units of the New York State Bar Association—the section on food, drug and cosmetic law and the section on antitrust—have slated annual meetings for the 28th and 29th of this month, respectively. Both meetings will be held in the meeting hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th street, New York.

Speakers at the food, drug and cosmetic meeting will include George P. Larrick, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, both of whom will speak on the food, drug and cosmetic act.

Also A. R. Miller, director of the meat

—Continued on page 53

VICTOR SALES MANAGER: E. Glenn Fite, appointed sales manager of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, succeeding Donald L. Johnson who has been made trade relations assistant to the director of sales (OPD, 1/12/59).

Soapers to Eye '59 From Inside, Outside

The Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers will take an outside look and an inside look at business prospects during its coming convention in an effort to tell what is ahead for its members during the new year.

The outside look will be taken to gain a knowledge of developments that have been taking place in other industries and to study their effects on the business of the soapers.

The inside look will be taken from the point of view of what is happening within the soap and glycerine industry and to

—Continued on page 53

Richlyn Expansion Set

Richlyn Laboratories, Philadelphia, has completed plans for an expansion program that includes automatic packaging, high speed tablet makers and a new traffic department. According to the firm, production flow will be stepped up with a large area of added space and mixing capacity for tablets will be tripled by installation of large type mixers.

Fresh Air Seen Among Mankind's Great Weapons

Mankind can fight two of its most formidable enemies—lung cancer and old-age—with a simple and effective weapon that is as old as the world itself: fresh air.

That thought comes from Eugene J. Huodry, founder of both Houdry Process Corporation, Philadelphia, and Oxy-Catalyst, Inc., Wayne, Pa., and latest winner of the Perkin medal, the nation's highest honor for achievement in applied chemistry.

Sees Big Campaign

"I am absolutely certain that in the years yet to come, a nationwide campaign to fight and control air pollution, coupled with acceptance and use of purified air with oxygen addition will, most definitely, decrease the incidence of lung cancer and increase the life span of man."

With those words Mr. Houdry summed up his beliefs last week at the Perkin medal dinner of the Society of Chemical Industry in New York.

"Man can and should live longer . . . at least twenty to twenty-five years longer than he lives today.

"No, I have not discovered that legendary Fountain of Youth that Ponce de Leon sought after, nor have I developed a magic elixir to add fruitful years to one's life.

"What I have brought to light is the very real relationship between catalysis and human health," said Mr. Houdry. Then, explaining how he has been conducting personal experiments, the speaker went on:

"For the past twenty-seven months, during the night, I have been breathing purified air containing 25 percent oxygen instead of the normal 20.9 percent.

"This experiment, to my knowledge, has never before been conducted."

Mr. Houdry then went on to explain how he took up the experiments. He said:

"In industrial machines we bring fuel and oxygen to be catalyzed and produce

—Continued on page 62

Japanese Enzyme Offered In Quantity in United States

"Nagarse," the pure crystalline, lyophilized proteolytic enzyme, manufactured by Nagase & Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan, is now available in commercial quantities at sharply reduced prices in the United States and Canada.

Clinical studies in Japan indicate good results in the medical field in the treatment of cataract, sinusitis, leucorrhea, etc. Further research in this country has indicated that "Nagarse" compares favorably with trypsin and many other enzymes in clinical studies, it is reported by Biddle Sawyer Corporation, selling agents in New York.

Association Meetings

Air and Water Pollution Abatement Conference, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17-18.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, western regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 5.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., March 16-20.

Antitrust Law section of the New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York, January 29.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-22.

Chemical Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter meeting, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 22.

Chemical Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 3.

Chemical Market Research Association, textile chemicals meeting, Dinkler Plaza hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 18-19.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 19-20.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, mid-winter luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 29; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 21-23.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 5-6.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 17-20.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law section of New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York, January 28.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22.

Parenteral Drug Association, midwinter meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 6.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Purdue Pest Control Operators' Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, January 26-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual installation meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 20.

Society of Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 3-5.

Southeastern Chemurgic Conference, sponsored by Florida Citrus Mutual and Chemurgic Council, Florida Citrus Mutual Building, Lakeland, Fla., January 19-20.

Southern Weed Conference, Washington - Youree and Captain Shreve hotels, Shreveport, La., January 21-23.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 10.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

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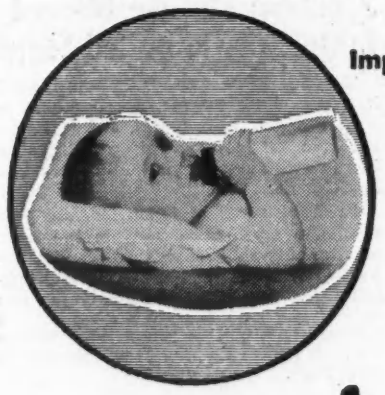
Increasing interest among MDs

The value of pyridoxine is receiving increased attention from physicians. The symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University summarized research work and pointed the way to new fields of investigation. As a result, doctors and diet experts are giving more study to the importance of the vitamin to health and nutrition.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy

Pyridoxine's particular place in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 16 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.09 - 1.11
flake, bbls. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.07
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .96 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.33 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works . 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32°, cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2580- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69¼- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies . ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies . ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 6.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 125.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms., lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works.lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton.68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price. ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell Va ton.44.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 -
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lb. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald.,100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.29 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
secondary, dms., c.l., works., frt. alld lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .65 - .75
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt, alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 3.75 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls., dms. lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —

Smart Birds depend on Publicker!

For Uniform Quality—Steady Supply—Prompt Delivery

★ Ethyl Alcohol ★ Ethyl Acetate ★ Acetone
★ Butyl Alcohol ★ Amyl Acetate ★ Acetic Acid
★ Butyl Acetate ★ Refined Fusel Oil

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 8-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .65 - — .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. 28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs., c.l., works ton 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton 125.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd, bgs, c.l., works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb dms lb .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs, frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald, lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. 42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. 15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 55.00 -55.25
paper, bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, chys, c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
chys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns, dms., lb 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .58
Central American, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Refd., USP bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .60 - .62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .30 - —
Belladonna root, bls lb. .40 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, chys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., chys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
chys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district lb. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. divd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
chys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, chys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
chys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. 58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .86 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., chys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½ - .25½
chys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal chys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.75 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, lars lb. 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.85 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .53
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton 6.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

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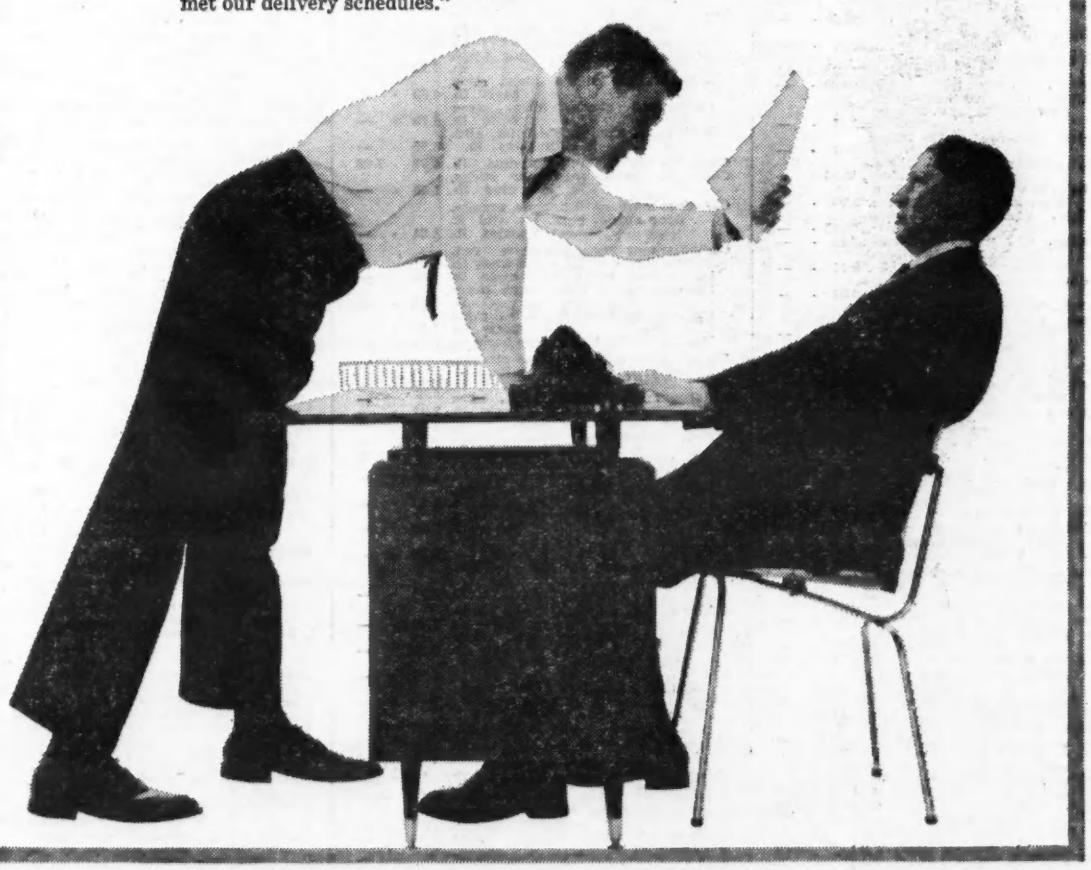
"Economy is important, but so are technical service and prompt delivery."
"Ultra's technical service is terrific, too, and they've always met our delivery schedules."



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Drum-Dried
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Low-Foaming Wetting Agents
Emulsifiers
Amine Condensates
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Dept. R12
Paterson, N. J.
☐ Please send me details of your _____ for _____
☐ Please have your representative call me as soon as possible.
Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Street _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 8.44 - 10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
Borax, gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton.185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs.12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.29 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ton.141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.26 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy lb. .14½ - .15
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ¼ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots lb. .78½ - —
USP, ton-lots lb. .66½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip, dms. ton. lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .60
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 -11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 5c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, dms. lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12½ - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton. lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12¼ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¼ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
Carbon disulfide, 5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis, lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.10 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.17
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18½ - —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .32 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - .31
"C," bls. lb. .29 - .30
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .32 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - .31
"C," bls. lb. .29 - .30
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2560 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾ - .14⅞
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.20½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28¼ - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .68 - —

Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Roman, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms, c.l., works lb. .25 .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .25½ .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 84.00 —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.35 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0855- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0989- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l. works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½ .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.25 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½ .25½
dms., l.c.l lb. .24½ —
tech. flake, 93-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .20 —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 —
m-Chloroaniline, dms c.l frt alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½ - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½ - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½ - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, 500 to 2,000 lbs., dms., works lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs lb. .76 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. .92 - —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.65
Extra, bots. lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, fine gran bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Java-type, dms. lb. .55 - .90
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .38½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .41 - .42
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43¼ - —

CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43¼ - —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms, dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Eastman Aldehydes

acetaldehyde
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

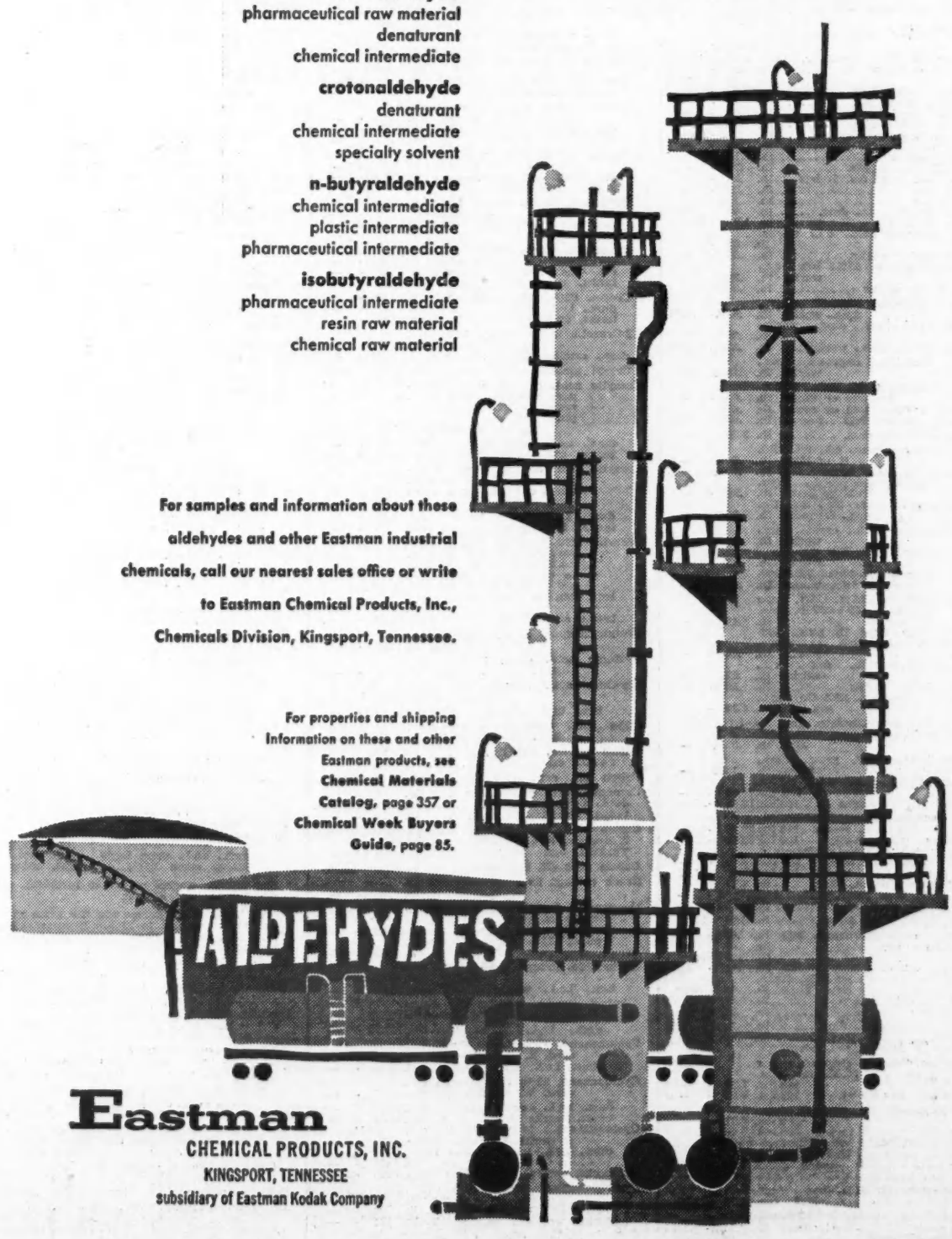
crotonaldehyde
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material

For samples and information about these aldehydes and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest sales office or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see Chemical Materials Catalog, page 357 or Chemical Week Buyers Guide, page 85.



Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N.C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Denver; Los Angeles; Phoenix; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.08 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .60 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.60 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .78 - .83
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .18 - —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .26½- .29
tanks lb. .24 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09¾- .09½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.45
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .40 - .80
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3340- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3490- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43¼- .43¾
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3855- .4155
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .29 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .31¼- .31¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .45¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN, Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .46 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .44 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¼- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1855- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.15 -14.65
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.35 - —
Copper sulfate tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.26.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.27.40 -30.40
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.248.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. lb.243.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.50 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08¼- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11⅝- .11¾
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04⅝ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1735- .1760
tanks lb. .1535- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.72.00 -73.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11¼- .11¼
tanks, Valley lb. .10⅞- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10⅝- .10½
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10⅝- .10¾
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16⅛- .16⅛
tanks lb. .14⅛- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .21 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal .33 - .35
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per ballon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs. lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 7.50 -15.50
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 1.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton.60 75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .82
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-40 dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Special anhyd., al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.58
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
Feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - .97
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - .86
tanks, same basis lb. .79 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., frt, alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 .33
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.20	- —
Digitoxin, USP, bots.	gram.	4.00	- 4.50
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾	- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	- .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14	- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.64	- —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.05	- —
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.05	- —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	- —
tech., dms.	lb.	1.09	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	- —
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	- .63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	- —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	- —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.12	- —
Dillseed oil, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.10	- 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	- —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	- —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28	- —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	- —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works.	lb.	.34	- .39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	- —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75	- —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	- —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.	lb.	.22	- —
89° C., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15	- —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld E.	lb.	.20	- —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	- —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.11	- —
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23	- —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	- —
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.40	- —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31½	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	- —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼	- —
tanks, works. dlvd.	lb.	.59¼	- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.30	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28	- —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.38	- —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.39	- —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79	- —
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	- —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.16	- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.83	- .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.49	- —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.00	- 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	- —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69	- —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld.	lb.	.70	- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock	ton.	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	- —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.137	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.147	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114	- —

Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether—Dyes, Coaltar

Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.			
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60	-24.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
No. 19	lb	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	- 4.35
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.			
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb.	.89	- —
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	- —
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	- —
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	- —
40 Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52	- —
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	- —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	- —
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	- —
161 Orange	lb.	.94	- —
176 Fast Red A, conc	lb.	1.53	- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide
(Minimum 95% Purity)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	- —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	- —
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	- —
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.92	- —
208	Fast blue 5R	lb.	1.30	- —
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	- —
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	- —
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	- —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	- —
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	- —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	- —
320	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	- —
332	Brown, RX, conc	lb.	1.33	- —
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	- —
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	- —
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	- —
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	- —
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	- —
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	- —
448	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.69	- —
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	- —
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	- —
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	- —
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	- —
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	- —
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	- —
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.35	- —
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	- —
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No

657	Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	- —
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	2.62	- —
667	Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.79	- —
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	- —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	- —
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	- —
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	- —
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	- —
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	- —
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	- —
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc	lb.	4.11	- —
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	- —
864	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	- —
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	- —
976	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.38	- —
1034	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	- —
1054	Alizarin blue SAF6	lb.	3.78	- —
1078	Alizarin green CG	lb.	3.53	- —
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	- —
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	- —
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	- —
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	- —
1106	Blue RS double paste	lb.	3.85	- —
1113	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.92	- —
1151	Brown R single paste	lb.	2.29	- —
1171	Indigo synthetic 20% paste	lb.	.31	- —
1217	Orange RD double powder.	lb.	4.60	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

p-4	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	- —
p-24	Gray L	lb.	2.08	- —
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	- —
p-202	Diazo black VJ conc	lb.	2.48	- —
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	- —
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

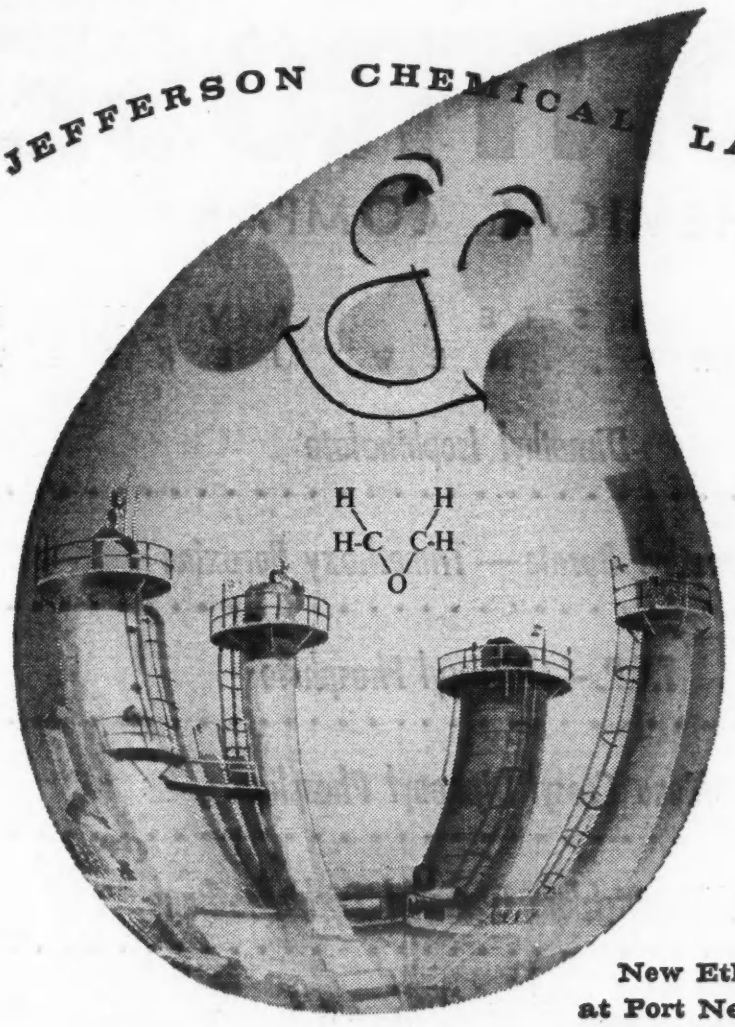
24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	- —
73	Oil Scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	- —
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb.	0.13	- —
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	- —
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	- —
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	- —
	Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	- —
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	- —
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	- —
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	- —
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.33	- —
	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	- —
	Oil yellow ZG conc	lb.	0.33	- —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

p-517	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb.	4.62	- —
p-520	Spirit orange R conc	lb.	5.87	- —
	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	- —
	Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	- —
	Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41	- —

E

Echinacea root, bls		lb.	1.10	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Egg yolk, dried, dom, bbls		lb.	1.31	- 1.33
tanners, bbls		lb.	.06	- .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls		lb.	.20	- .22
Powd., bbls., bxs		lb.	.45	- —
Select, bundles		lb.	.75	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.		oz.	42.00	-48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd		lb.	3.44	- —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works		lb.	1.85	- —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots		oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots		oz.	.92	- —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,		oz.	.60	- .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms.,		oz.	.60	- .80
Powd., dms.		oz.	.60	- .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.32½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.34	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.30	- —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots		gram.	.58	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
Erigeron oil, cns.		lb.	11.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined		lb.	1.60	- —
Eserine salicylate, bots		oz.	72.50	-84.60
Eserine sulfate, bots.		oz.	87.75	- —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,				
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.		lb.	.17	- —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis		lb.	.17	- —
Ether (see specific product).				
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12½	- —
85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.17	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.13	- —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.17	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.13	- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.58½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.59½	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.56	- —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.		lb.	.36	- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.		lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.34	- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies		gal.	20.63	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	20.68	-20.74
tanks, same basis		gal.	20.47	- —
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies		gal.	.68	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	.73	- .79
tanks, same basis		gal.	.52	- —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies		gal.	21.75	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	21.80	-21.86
tanks, same basis		gal.	21.59	- —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).				
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.17½	- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots.		lb.	.90	- —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.43	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.45	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.		lb.	.41	- —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works		lb.	.30	- —
dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	.30¾	- —
tanks, works		lb.	.28	- —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works		lb.	.36	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works		lb.	.36¾	- —
tanks, works		lb.	.34	- —
Ethyl butyrate, works		lb.	.90	- 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).				
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E		lb.	.73	- —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E		lb.	.75	- —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E.		lb.	.68	- —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.		lb.	.70	- —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.		lb.	.20	- .22
dms., works		lb.	.18	- .20
tanks, works		lb.	.10	- —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.		lb.	3.35	- 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.43½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.44½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.41½	- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms		lb.	.27	- —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns		lb.	1.01	- —
½-lb. cns.		lb.	1.09	- —
¼-lb. cns.		lb.	1.21	- —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.13½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E		lb.	.15	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.11	- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.38	- —
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	34½	- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies).				
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E		lb.	.42½	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis		lb.	.43½	- —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.40	- —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.				
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.23¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.21¼	- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works		lb.	3.30	- —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald.		lb.	.52	- —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald.		lb.	.52½	- —
tanks, frt. equald.		lb.	.50	- —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.		oz.	11.85	- —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).				
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.		lb.	1.20	- 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.44½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.45½	- —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.42	- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.		lb.	1.02	- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.		lb.	.88	- —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.57	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.58	- —
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.55	- —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald.		lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.12½	- —



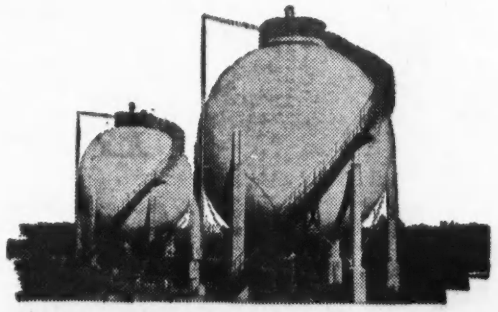
50% MORE ETHYLENE OXIDE CAPACITY

New Ethylene Oxide Plant at Port Neches, Texas Employs Direct Oxidation Process

This week's good news to the ethylene oxide market includes announcement of additional on-stream capacity for some 60 million pounds per year of this versatile intermediate. Capacity of the new Direct Oxidation plant added to the existing Chlorohydrin process permits Jefferson to serve aggressively new markets for ethylene oxide, as well as expand its markets for principal derivatives.

Following closely on the announcement of a 200% increase in ethylene capacity, this new plant located at Port Neches, Texas, is part of Jefferson Chemical's major expansion program begun two years ago and now virtually complete. The over-all program provides for doubling output of ethylene glycol, production of chlorine and caustic soda and entry into new product markets based on expanded ethylene and propylene production.

A comprehensive technical bulletin, *Ethylene Oxide*, is available from Jefferson Chemical Company, 1121 Walker Avenue, Houston 2, Texas.



Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources

JEFFERSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND
CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride • Ethanolamines • Morpholine • Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols • Nonyl Phenol • SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda
Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate

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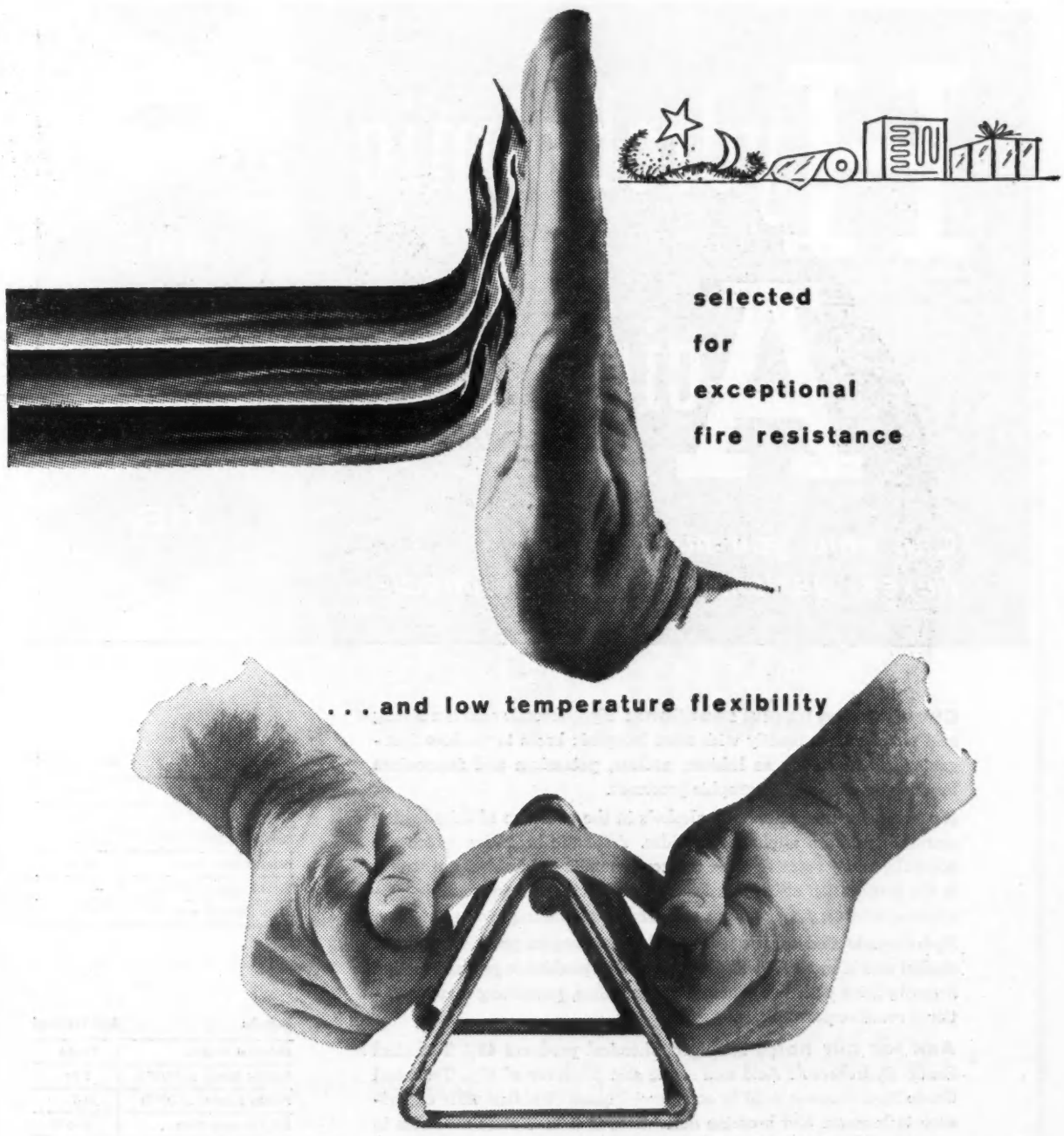
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y, gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .60 - 1.05
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .67 - 1.20
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .24½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .22½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, cbys. lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bois., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.162.00 -164.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.158.00 Nom
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fil. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1¼c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .54 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .71 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .83 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .28 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.40
soap grade, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.16.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.19.00 -21.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .15 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .45 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .15 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.



Flame-retardant Celluflex CEF imparts desirable improvements to the physical properties of polyvinyl emulsion systems used for protective coatings, adhesives and textile coatings. Fire retardance, ultra-violet light stability, and low temperature flexibility are imparted to these applications by this efficient tris-B-chlorethyl phosphate plasticizer. In adhesives, it also displays an exceptional tackifying property.

Celanese is an expanding source for plasticizers for many jobs. Shipments from convenient distribution points are ready to meet tight schedules. Write Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, for complete information. Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese® Celluflex®

Celluflex CEF... a Celanese plasticizer

CHEMICALS

Call Celanese for: Tris-beta Chlorethyl Phosphate . . . *CELLUFLEX CEF;* Epoxy Plasticizers . . . *CELLUFLEX 21 and 23;* Four grades of flame-retardant Tricresyl Phosphate . . . *LINDOL (low color)* . . . *CELLUFLEX 179A (low specific gravity)* . . . *CELLUFLEX 179C (general purpose grade)* . . . *CELLUFLEX 179EC (electrical grade);* Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate . . . *CELLUFLEX 112;* Dibutyl Phthalate . . . *CELLUFLEX DBP;* Dioctyl Phthalate . . . *CELLUFLEX DOP;* Triphenyl Phosphate . . . *CELLUFLEX TPP.*

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, gram .15 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18¼ Nom.
nat., crude, soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½ Nom.
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.75 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .08 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice ali nog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ Nom.
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¼- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis. ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43¼- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.25 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.25 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
25%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —

Hydrobromic Acid

HBr 48% HBr 62% HBr

Can help you make drugs, dyes, fluxes, perfumes, photo chemicals

Check these useful reactions: Hydrobromic acid is a strong acid which reacts readily with most inorganic bases to produce inorganic bromides such as lithium, sodium, potassium and ammonium bromide, useful in photographic processes.

It reacts with many aliphatic alcohols in the presence of dehydrating agents to produce aliphatic bromides. Aliphatic bromides, which are generally more reactive than the corresponding chlorides, are useful in the preparation of Grignard reagents and other organometallic bromides, quaternary ammonium salts and as alkylating agents.

Hydrobromic acid can be used to cleave ethers to produce aliphatic alcohol and bromide. It will also react with epoxides to produce vicinal bromohydrins with two reactive centers, thus, permitting many additional reactive possibilities.

Ask for our help: Michigan Chemical produces 48% Technical Grade Hydrobromic Acid and is the sole producer of 62% Technical Grade Hydrobromic Acid in commercial quantities. Our wide experience in bromine and bromine derivatives is immediately available to you through our Technical Service Group. Our plants in Saint Louis, Michigan and El Dorado, Arkansas provide dependable sources for high purity bromine chemicals in constant supply—up to tank car quantities, if desired. Write us about your area of interest or for technical data and prices.

Analysis	48% Technical
Molecular Weight	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4° C	1.488
Pounds a gallon at 20° C	12.4
HCl, not more than	0.10%
Vapor Pressure at 30° C	—
Vapor Pressure at 50° C	—

Analysis	62% Technical
Molecular Weight	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4° C	1.74
Pounds a gallon at 20° C	14.5
HCl, not more than	0.15%
Vapor Pressure at 30° C	85 mm
Vapor Pressure at 50° C	380 mm

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your copy of Chemical Materials Catalog or Chemical Week Buyers Guide.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

630 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 280 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

C-58-9

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.00 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.10 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.27 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
Liq. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorus acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn)
Indole, CP, bots lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.15
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.20 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, reg., dom., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, reg., imp., British, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼ - —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾ - —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
propyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls. bxs lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb bgs. lb. .15½ - .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J. N Y gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .16 —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- 2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.80 —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.20 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots frt equald lb. .14 —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½ - —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. 15¼ - —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms. 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

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- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
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Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .48
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works .....lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. .....lb. .0930- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. .....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.....lb. .35½- .38
tanks .....lb. .33¼- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works..lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. .....lb. .25 - .40
Select., bls. .....lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 3.50 - 9.50
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 5.00 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.30 - 2.85
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd..lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more..lb. .26½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis.....lb. .36½- —

Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. .....lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis .....lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. .....lb. .24½- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ....lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. .....lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2, dms., works .lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .40¼- —

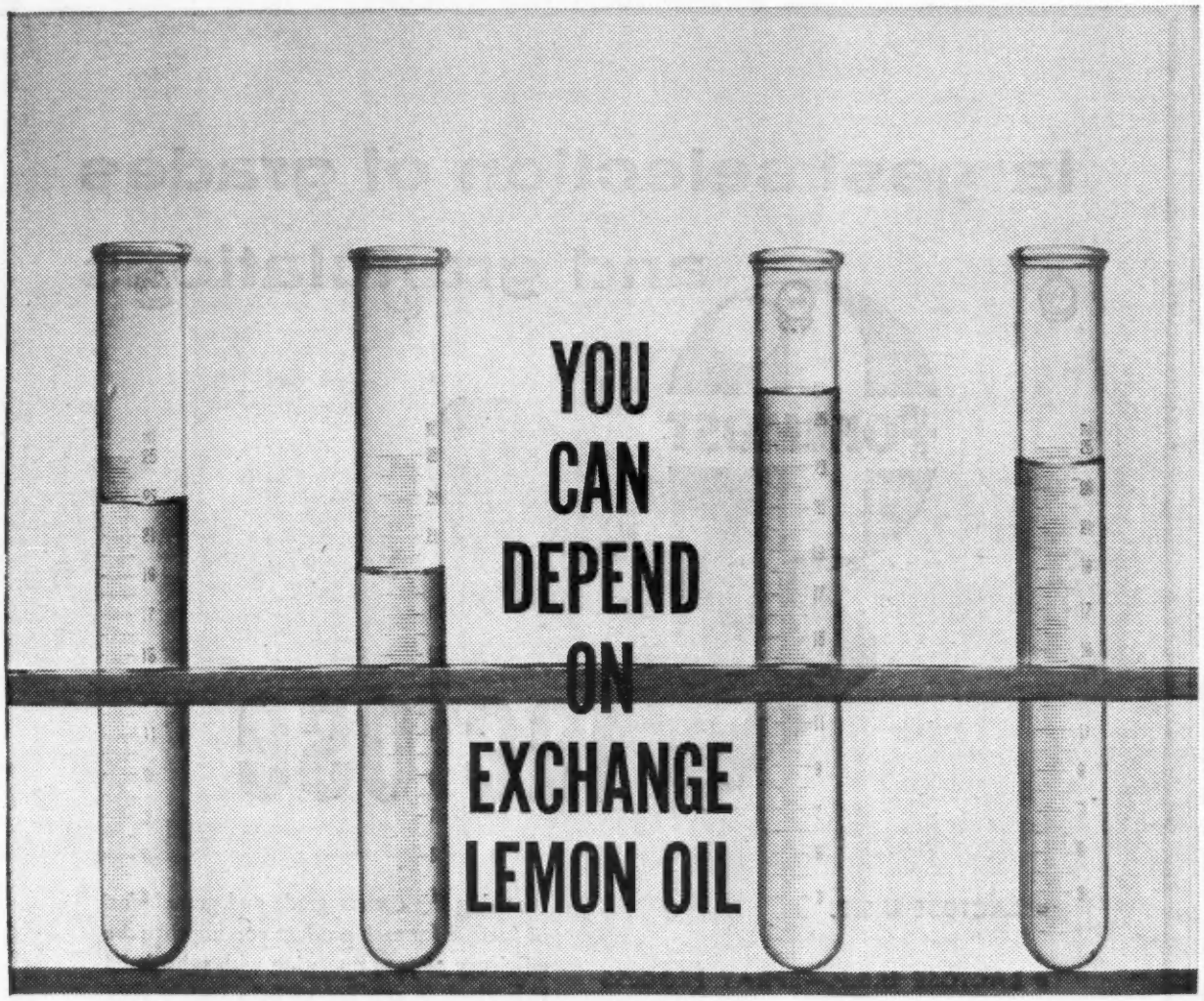
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead, basic silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld..lb. .19¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¾- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. .....lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. .....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Messina, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.15
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. .....lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis .ton.17.25 - —
Lime, chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. ....lb. 6.50 - 6.80
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.lb. 3.80 - 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works...lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 4.20 - 4.90
96-98%, dms. .....lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. .....lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works...lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. .....lb .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. Nominal
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.78.00 Nom.
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York.....lb. .1700- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis....lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York .....lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York .....lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. .....lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. .....lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms. .....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd..lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis....lb. .73 - —
Lithium carbonate, tech., dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots .lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 2.13 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. .....lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works..lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works.lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Lithium salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works.....lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Lithium titanate, dms., works....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works.....lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works..oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. ....lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., c.l. .....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. .....lb. 9.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 2.45 - —
No. 2 whole, bls.....lb. 2.15 - —
siftings, bls. .....lb. 1.95 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. .....lb.12.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald..lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms.....lb. .45 - .53
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain bulk c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars...lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt, equald.....lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works.ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works..lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .36 - —
Figs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .35½- —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .39 - —



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Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies .....lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd....lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis.....ton.144.50 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. ....lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls..lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. .....lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E...lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms..lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms .....lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. ....lb. .28 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton.47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. .....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works..lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. .....lb. .04¼- .05
MBT3 (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .07⅛ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. .....lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns .....lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.96 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.73 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb 7.73 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 216.00 -223.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¼- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld..gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd..gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area .gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah, Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld.....lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.55 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld..lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - .23½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ...gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works.lb. 1.03 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. .....lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .63
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .83 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .....lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, ...lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —

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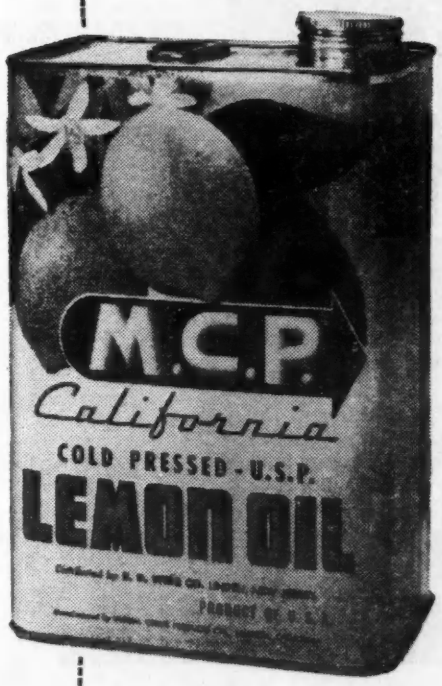

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

2-Methyl-5-Ethyl Pyridine—Musk

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 88%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .64 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
Mineral oil, white, 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1760- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13⅛
tanks, New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .32¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —

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DIMETHYLAMINE
METHANOL
AMMONIA
FORMALDEHYDE
BENZYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
TRIMETHYLAMINE
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM SULFATE
ETHYL ACETATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
NITROMETHANE
BUTYL LACTATE
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE
BUTANOL

ETHYL ALCOHOL
RIBOFLAVIN, USP
AMP (2-Amino-2-Methyl-1, 1-Propanol)
METHYLAMINES
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM ACID SULFATE
PENTAERYTHRITOL
TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE
MONOMETHYLAMINE
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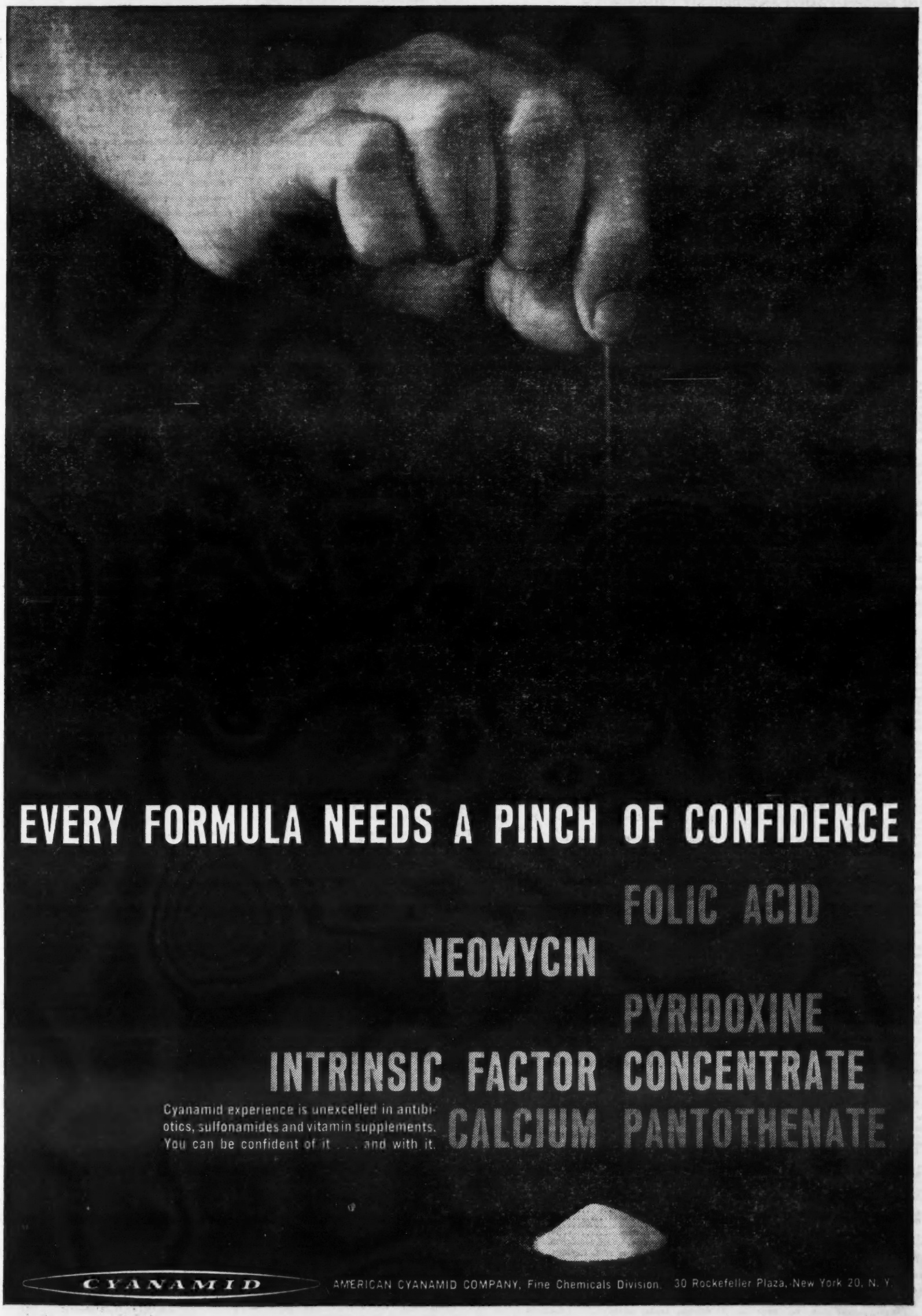
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Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .27 - .29½
tanks lb. .26⅜- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 44.00 45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F. flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04¾- .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs. lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80. 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same baris lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.86 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 11.25 -15.75
West Indian, cns lb. 11.25 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .39 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks lb. .17½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.30 - 2.50
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .90 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .30 - .35

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .78 - .80
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .83 - .85
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .11 50- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powder lb. 8.50 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., t.l., frt alld. lb. .84 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 63.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .12½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs lb. .24 - —
black, Lampong, bgs lb. .23¾- —
black, Sarawak, bgs lb. .23½- —
Pepper, red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .30 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Santaka, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .43 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .39½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .73
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.90 - 4.60
Redist, USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.05
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅛- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

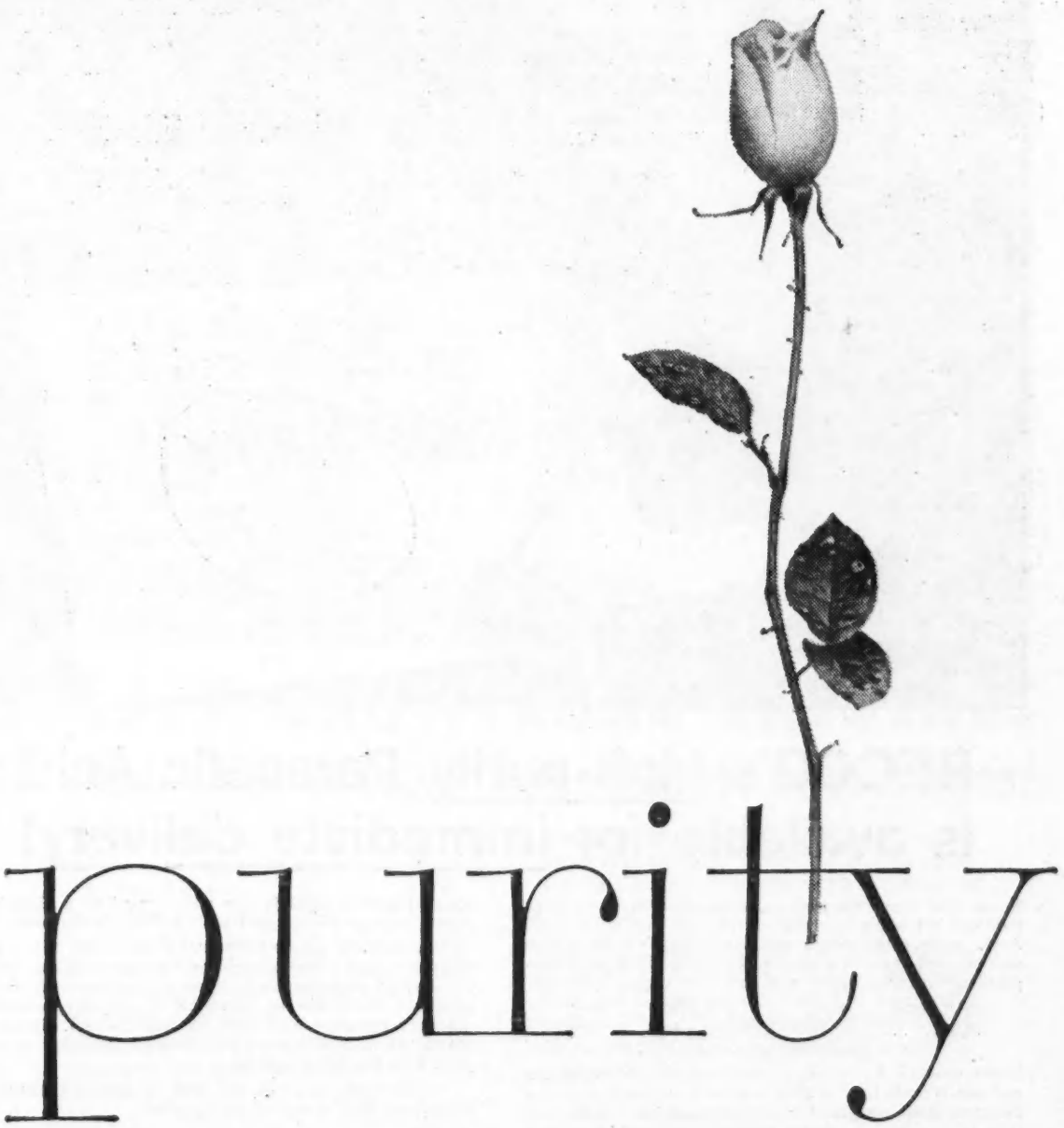
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
38°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —

N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.36½	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	1.40	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.30	1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	1.15	1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.	lb.	1.14	1.50
Standard, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).			
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.48	.50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾	.26
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.33¼	.37
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾	.25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech., fib, dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).			
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines.	long-ton.	5.15	—
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.56	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.21	—
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.21	—
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.21	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.25
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.90	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.53	—
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.33	—
Phthalocyanine green toner, resinated, bbls	lb.	3.00	—
Phthalocyanine green toner, water dispersable, bbls.	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF, fib. dms.	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.413	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works	lb.	1.50	—
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	1.60	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech, bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	4.75	5.35
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.65	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.49½	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns	lb.	1.90	2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.173	—
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse. New York	lb.	.163	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.183	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.40	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.04	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	1.12	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld	lb.	.96	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.70	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	lb.	51.00	55.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.19¼	—
Polish, bgs	lb.	.33	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.19¾	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	8.70	—
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.73	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.40	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.40½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs.	lb.	.30	.34
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.53	.63
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.49
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.21	.22
calcined bgs. c.l. works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
	works lb.	.12½	—



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Potassium Chlorate—Quinine

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
gran., 25-lb metal dms. lb. .36 —
powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —

Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26

Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½

Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —

Potassium cyanide, dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —

Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38

Potassium hypophosphite, NF, 6lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —

Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran lb. 1.40 - —

Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765

Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —

Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton.25.60 -27.80

Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton.25.90 -27.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00

Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20

Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —

Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld, E lb. .771 - .844

Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - 17

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .49

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55

Potato starch (see Starch, potato).

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).

Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —

Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .37 - —

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26

Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.95
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif, 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10

Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo.218.00 - —

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)

Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .106718- —
Ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228- —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —

BECCO's high-purity Peracetic Acid is available for immediate delivery!

Seems that there are still a few people who don't know they can get immediate delivery on high-purity Peracetic Acid. Fact is, commercial quantities of Becco's Peracetic are available right now, in a solution of the following typical composition—uncontaminated with any other organic material:

CH_3COOOH....40% CH_3COOH....39%
H_2SO_4....1% H_2O....15% H_2O_2....5%
(Plus a stabilizer, 500 ppm)

Becco research has studied many epoxidation techniques and stands ready now, as always, to help you use high-purity Peracetic Acid to meet your particular epoxidation requirements. For example, under reaction conditions developed by Becco, high yields of epoxides are obtainable from a wide variety of difficult-to-epoxidize olefinics.

Moreover, this versatile oxidant has proved superior in the production of amine oxides, sulfones, metal salts, etc.

Becco Peracetic Acid is also widely used as a bleaching agent, as a germicide, and as a polymerization catalyst.

The essential points to remember are these: If you are currently using Peracetic Acid, rely on Becco as *the* source for the *high-purity* product. If you are not now using Peracetic, but would like to investigate its use in epoxidation reactions (or the use of H_2O_2, for that matter), Becco research will work with you—and there's no obligation on your part. Feel free to consult us.

In the meantime, you will find the following bulletins of interest—they're free at your request:

BULLETIN No. 4 — Peracetic Acid 40%

BULLETIN No. 69 — Epoxidation and Hydroxylation with Becco Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid.

Progress in Peroxygens

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

®BECCO

Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
Station B, Buffalo 7, New York

fmc FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

FMC CHEMICALS INCLUDE: BECCO Peroxygen Chemicals • WESTVACO Phosphates, Barium and Magnesium Chemicals • WESTVACO Alkalis, Chlorinated Chemicals and Carbon Bisulfide • NIAGARA Insecticides, Fungicides and Industrial Sulphur • OHIO-APEX Plasticizers and Chemicals • FAIRFIELD Pesticide Compounds and Organic Chemicals

Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis..lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms.....lb. .16 - .16½
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - —
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

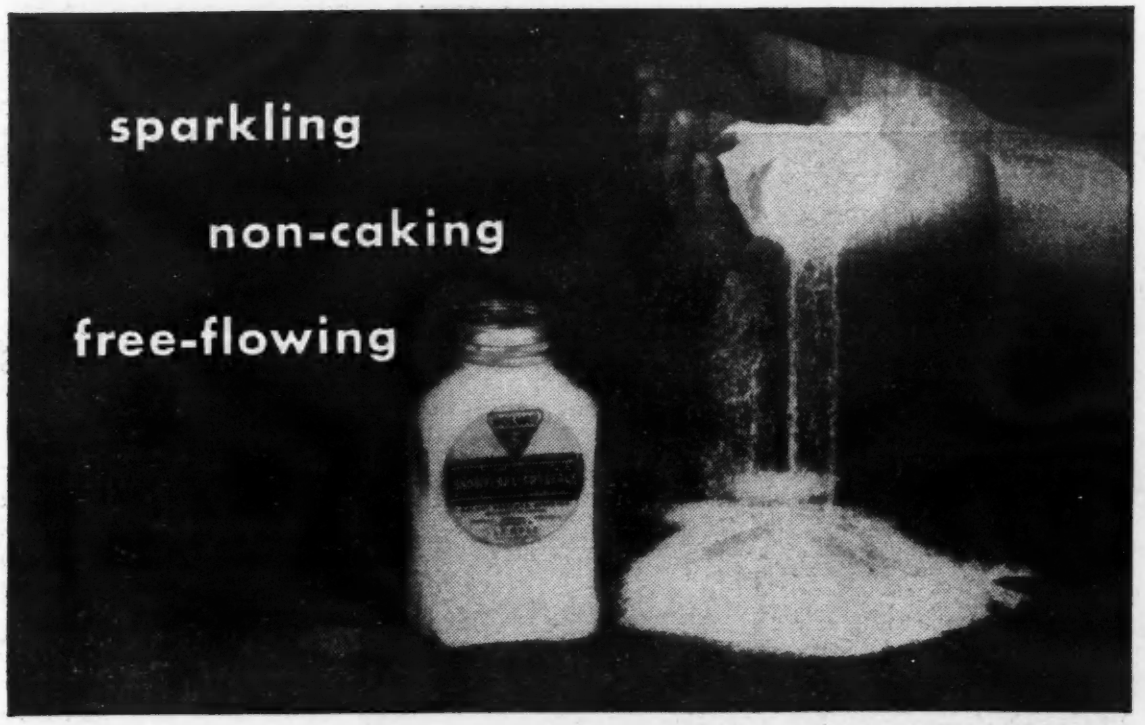
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb.43.00 -46.00
Synthetic.....lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs.....lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
Rice starch (see Starch rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., bulgarian, bots oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots.....oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.35
tech., cns., dms.....lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, 5% dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots.....kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo.....kilo.18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Saccharin, USP, powd., soluble in soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.93
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1823
tanks, Atl. Coast.....lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms.....lb. .89 - .93
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins..lb.34.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.....lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns.....lb. .14 - —
Italian, cns.....lb. .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots.....lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Refd., bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald..lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more.....lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs..lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .63 - .66
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .73 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.....lb. .50 - .75
Nat., dom., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.....lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis..lb. .83 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.00 -15.00
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .71½- —
Purified, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .50½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls..lb. .22 - —
siftings.....lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls.....lb. .14 - —
pods, bls.....lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms.....gal. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.....lb. .13½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.....lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs..lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots...lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .48 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .06¾- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..Troy oz. .90½- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .93½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots.....oz. .94 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .95 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .66¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots.....oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-oz. lots.....oz. .67¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.13 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.....lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.....lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls.....lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls.....lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - —



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No other form of alkali has all these advantages!

1. sparkling
2. non-caking
3. free-flowing
4. dustless
5. highly soluble
6. quick dissolving
7. excellent water softener
8. active detergent
9. efficient buffer
10. excellent acid neutralizer
11. adds bulk

Your product or process may benefit from 11 *important features* combined in Snowflake Crystals and Snowfine, SOLVAY's two superior forms of sesquicarbonate of soda.

Snowflake and Snowfine, the two granulations, are used in many products—from household and industrial cleansers to luxury bath preparations . . . and in numerous basic industrial processes. It will pay you to look into this unique alkali.

SOLVAY

Aluminum Chloride • Sodium Nitrite
Potassium Carbonate • Caustic Soda
Sodium Bicarbonate • Caustic Potash
Snowflake® Crystals • Vinyl Chloride
Ammonium Chloride • Calcium Chloride
Chlorine • Soda Ash • Methyl Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Chloroform
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene • Mutual Chromium Chemicals • Hydrogen Peroxide
Paradichlorobenzene • Cleaning Compounds • Carbon Tetrachloride

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Please send me without cost:
☐ Snowflake Crystal sample ☐ Snowfine sample
☐ Snowflake fact book ☐ Data on how Snowflake can help my operation, described in attached letter.

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
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Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ BC-19

Soda, Caustic—Sodium Phosphate

Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis . . 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works,. 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works . 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .16½- —
NF, 50%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., wors . . . . . lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 • —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 • —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .27 • —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 • —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works . lb. .18 - .19

Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots . kilo. 10.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 10.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 10.75 • —
dms., 1-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 11.00 • —
bots., 500-gram. bots. . . . . kilo. 11.50 • —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld . lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .39 • —
Sodium benzoate, USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld . lb. .38 • —
dms., ton lots, same basis . . . lb. .43 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 • —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equald . 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald . 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works . 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs. 2.20 • —
Sodium borate (see Borax).

Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works . lb. .40 • —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works . lb. .09 • —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 • —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works . lb. .58 • —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 • —
dms., smaller lots, works . . . lb. .70 • .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works . lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .28 • —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works . lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works . lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. . . lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. . . . . lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 • —
dms., smaller lots, works . . . lb. .90 • 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 • —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots . . lb. .203 • —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 • —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms. . lb. 1.93 • —
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works . . . . lb. .15 • —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .18¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis . lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis . lb. .47 • .52
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .38 • —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots . lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots . . . . . lb. .14 • —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 • —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. . . lb. .84 • —
Tech., dms., bgs. . . . . lb. .37 • .39
Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld . lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. . . . . lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 • —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea., cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l. works . . . . 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.98 • —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .20 • —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .18 • —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works. ton. 102.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works . ton. 210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .17 • —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 • —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
gran., fib. dms. . . . . lb. .17½- .18
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald . lb. .96 • 1.11
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld . lb. .80 • —
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., . . . lb. .70 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works . ton. 44.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works . . . . . ton. 40.50 • —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse . ton. 44.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis . . . . . ton. 40.50 • —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 11.00 • —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls, l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis . lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more . lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works . lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .21 • —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. . lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .21 • .21¼
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms . lb. 3.75 • —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms . lb. .50 • .51
NF, powd., dms. . . . . lb. .53 • .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 8.35 • 9.40
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald . 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works . lb. .19 • .20¼
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...

REACH FOR SPACE. From satellites to "Project Moon"; from Nike missiles for defense to ICBM's for retaliation; today man's mastery of space is becoming ever more apparent. Hercules, through its Chemical Propulsion Division, is playing a role in these new achievements of science. Hercules has been making solid propellants for rockets since 1942, advancing performance characteristics through continued research and development. These adventures into space are a combined effort of American industry and government. Hercules takes pride in whatever services it can render.

RECORD PROGRESS OF MULTICOLOR. The development of multicolor lacquer, a revolutionary new finish for interior, exterior, and product application, is documented in a 19-minute color motion picture

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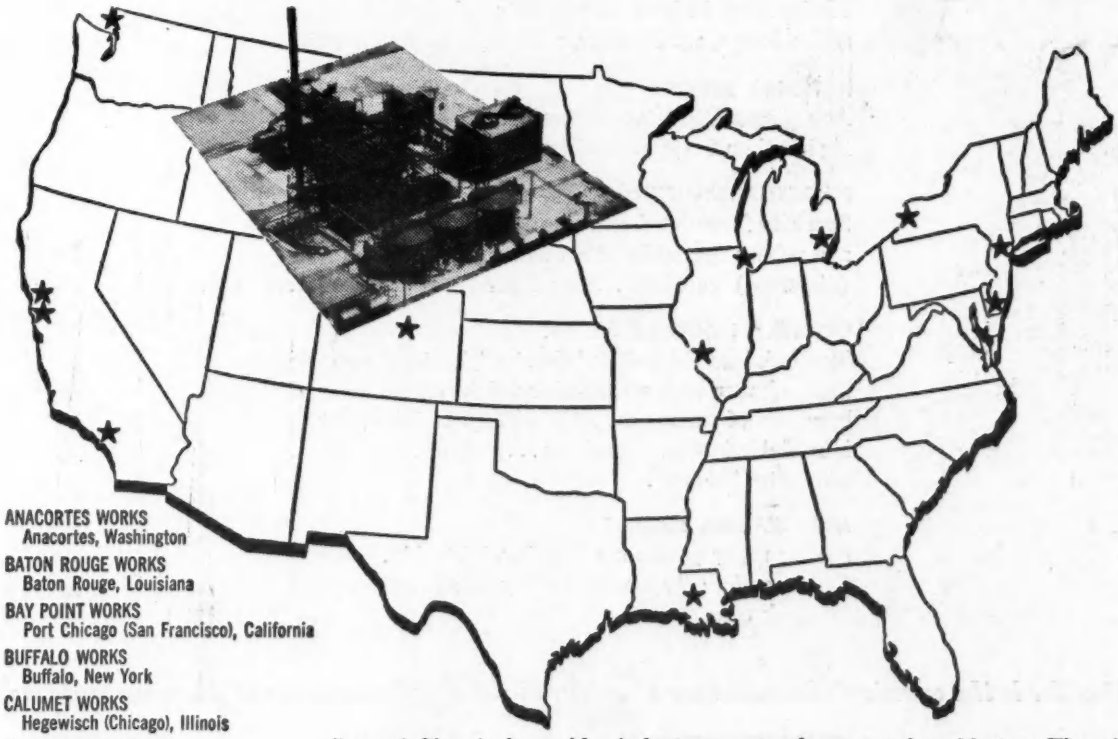
858-9

HERCULES

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.03 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .628 - .688
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .32½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .63
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .28
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton. 61.00 - 62.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09⅝- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04⅝- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1393- .1418
tanks lb. .1193- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1343- .1468
tanks lb. .1143- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1380- .1393
tanks lb. .1180- .1193
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1523- .16
tanks lb. .1350- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1425- .15
tanks lb. .1250- —
Spermaceti WAX, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .798 - .810
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.06 - 1.07
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. .989 - 1.483
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .85½- .86¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.044 - 1.064
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0580- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21

An important message to every sulfuric user interested in spent acid recovery...

12 GENERAL CHEMICAL Plants are equipped to handle spent acid for you



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General Chemical provides industry with sulfuric acid from 18 producing points, located in major centers of commerce from coast to coast. Of these, 12 are equipped to handle spent acid—providing unmatched experience, service and facilities to customers interested in spent acid recovery.

Relatively high strength, impure sulfuric presents many problems of handling and disposal. With General's help you may be able to turn this costly nuisance into an economic asset.

Whether we can help you or not depends on a number of factors: The acid strength . . . The nature and amounts of contaminants . . . The tonnage available . . . The distance of your location from our nearest plant. Generally, spent acids containing 70%-80% sulfuric acid, or higher, can be reclaimed if they do not contain impurities harmful to the equipment.

Our experience in solving spent acid problems of every kind is at your service. For further information, write or call your nearest General Chemical office.

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Stearine—Tar Acid Oil

Stearine, crco (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19¼- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .05 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .05 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 23.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene, monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .172 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .127 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 23.35 -24.45
powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms. kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms. kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
Sulfuric Acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J., unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04⅛
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08⅛
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06⅛
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07⅛
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12⅛
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .07⅛
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅛- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- .07
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅛- .07¼
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .09⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10⅜- .10⅞
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .09 - .10
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .07 - .07⅛
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —

60 GRADES AND GRINDS MEET EVERY SULFUR NEED

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Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½ - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. drms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½ - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .35½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½ - —
lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .33 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.63 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.53
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. .99½ - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical nat., bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½ - —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.39.50 -32.00
33% dry, powd., bots kilo.40.85 -42.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .28 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .33
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesolfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
Trogacanth gum, No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —

the first 99+% purity Terephthalic acid

From years-ahead planning, Oronite announces availability of large scale production of highly pure Terephthalic acid—a chemical intermediate with great growth potential in the fiber and plastics industries.

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Triethyl Phosphate—Wattle Extract

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks, New York lb. .21¼- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .54 - .57

U

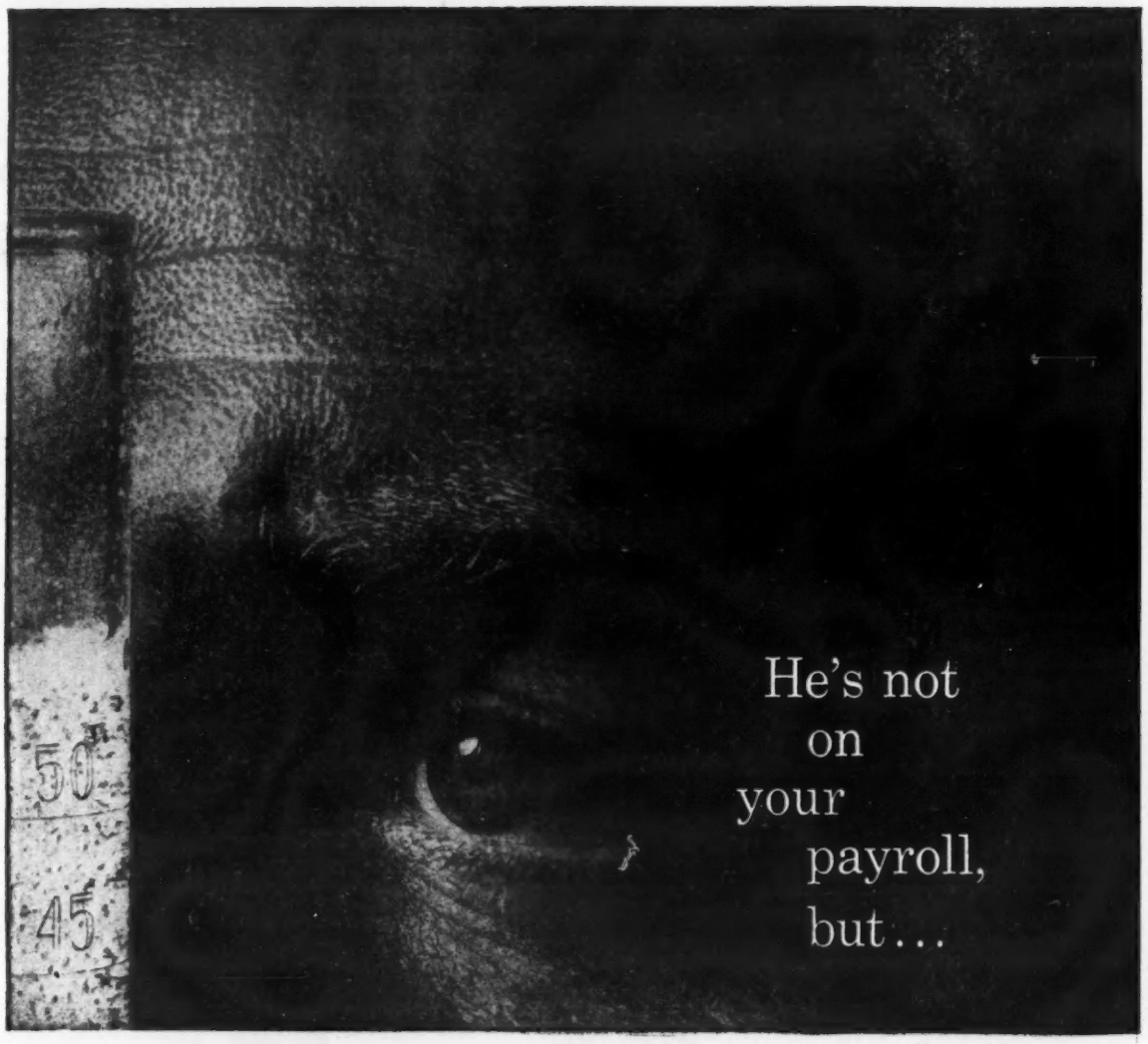
Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .13
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.60 -10.90
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.50 -10.80
whole, tins lb. 10.60 -10.90
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.30 - 8.00
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.50 -15.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.00 -12.50
Java, cns. lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.163.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.93 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram.150.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.188.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.55 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0840- —



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Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 - 25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots. lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
f.o.b. plant lb. .28 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29½ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1510- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅝- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —

Wheat Germ Oil—Zirconium Oxychoride

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
NF, powd., dms. lb. .47 - .48
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lh. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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Re the Social State of the Union

In these days of everyway boundless proclaiming and declaiming of individual, national, and global concern over objectives in physical science—from Moscow to the moon to Mars—it is with a renewal of faith in mankind that one hears the President of the United States comment on the social state of the union in his address to the newly convened session of congress, urging the establishment of goals that "stand high and so inspire every citizen to climb always toward mounting levels of moral, intellectual, and material strength." It is inspiring to hear him declare his intention to seek and mobilize help from every available source in the appraising of the potentialities of the future and the defining of "national goals that would not only reflect the brightness of our finest dreams, but would meet the strong test of practicality."

The President did not call upon the congress for any such service. His plan is to create a committee composed of educators and representatives of management and labor, finance, the professions, and "every other kind of useful activity," with a purpose and program that would update and supplement, in keeping with all intervening progressive developments the "monumental work of the committee on recent social trends" which was appointed by President Hoover twenty-eight years ago.

Every industrial, commercial, and social group which is to be—and should be—represented on the proposed Eisenhower committee should begin now to devote its most serious consideration to all aspects of the task of making that representation all that it should be—in terms of public service, not of selfish desires or ambitions. Those groups—and all other citizens of this country—should set themselves now to the enormous task of convincing their federal legislative representatives that they expect and will insist that the recommendations of the Eisenhower committee be given speedier and more adequate appropriate consideration than was its Hoover predecessor.

The President's concern with the "living standards of our people, their health and education, their better assurance of life and liberty, and their greater opportunities" was not confined to his program for a guidance committee. He paid due attention to the financial aspect of those conditions and expressed the intention of asking congress to make it possible better to protect the buying power of the dollar—to avoid inflation. And he is establishing a "continuing Cabinet group on price stability"—which, it is to be hoped, will have the full protection of the new plan to prohibit under-the-table dealings with regulatory agencies.

There is a distinct difference of opinion among economic experts with respect of the imminence and the inevitability of inflation under the pressure of such things as wage-price spirals, bull-trading in stocks and even the increases in corporate profits which fall far short of justifying the trend in stock prices. The puzzle appears to be that it is impossible to discover among the general buying public any symptoms of effects of the inflationary consequences of the suspected pressures. In large measure that is attributable to the fact that few, if any, analysts know where to look for such effects under available conditions of information or where the more abundant supply of less competent dollars is going.

But the federal financial agency is seeing signs of approaching inflation and is displaying more speed than usual in setting up warning notices and applying drastically effective restraints.

Whatever may be the prevailing attitude in the current congressional session toward the spending of taxpayers' income by governmental agencies, there is a growing manifestation there of an intention to attempt to protect the taxpayer against similar drainage by way of overprofitable pricing of the things which he wants to—or needs to—buy. Investigations of prices and what is behind them are to be expected to loom large on the lawmakers' calendar. Those who feel that labor is going to put forth a very productive motivation of congressional activities do not know just what to conclude in that respect with reference to price pressures. The wage-price spiral is one thing; the reports that prices and profits are up, but jobs are down, present "something else again."

For Labor Obligations

The federal mediation chief has very good reasons for his recent prediction that this will be a rough year at the collective bargaining table. Relevant reports have it that major contracts involving at least three million workers will come up for renegotiation this year. At least a few big jobs in that area of labor relations are still hanging over unfinished from last year. The attitude of big labor with reference to its demands in such negotiations has been made indubitably clear—and it is just as indubitably contributory to rough going.

President Eisenhower has made a moderate demand for better cooperation by congress in his continuing program of labor legislating. But, in large part, that program is concerned with the correcting of the internal corruption faults of labor organizations and has very little expressed concern with the far more objectionable and undesirable practices which have a definitely corrosive effect in various areas of public welfare.

There has been some recognition of what is needed in that direction in the announced intention of the Department of Labor to call a conference of management and labor with a purpose of determining whether and how the railway labor act should be revised. All clear-thinking unbiased citizens will go along heartily with the belief of the Labor secretary that "in view of the recent strike activity, a reappraisal of the act is in order." (The act applies in the airlines, as well as the railways industry.)

What is much more pertinently to the point, in view of the public disservice resulting from the recent strikes is presented in the secretary's statement: "Labor and management owe the public an obligation to take all possible steps to avoid stoppages, especially disputes which are jurisdictional in nature or which result from failure of the parties to give appropriate weight to the recommendations of presidential emergency boards." There should be some clear way to deal with adequate effectiveness with such disregard of official orders—recommendations, if you will—as that by the engineers in the Eastern Airlines case. There is a serious need for an effective labor obligations law—applicable equally to management—which will assure the maintenance of essential services for the public—and not at such unwarranted additional cost as was imposed by the necessitated addition of a third pilot to the crew of EAL jet-planes.

In dealing with the problem of the public obligations of labor or management, it will be well that due consideration be given to the need for and the potentialities of other than legislative or other governmental interest and activity. A step in a commendable direction has been taken in Connecticut, where, under a purpose of the governor to forestall publicly detrimental squabbling over legislative proposals, leaders of labor and management have agreed to have their groups participate in a series of joint regional meetings designed to cultivate and maintain harmonious interrelations.

A Look at the Railroad Problem

It is steadily becoming more and more disturbingly clear that, although the day of the railroads has not ended, it has been most substantially changed. It should be equally clear that the remedy for the unsatisfactoriness of the new conditions is not to be found in governmental action alone—or even primarily or mainly. Although some good can be done that way—at local levels—the job is for the people as such, under the leadership of business.

The writer of this lives in a small community in northern New Jersey, served by a spur of one of the major eastern railroads. In the course of the past few months, express service by rail has been discontinued on the spur. To get an express parcel it is necessary to go to the junction with the main line—a matter of about two to twenty-two miles, depending on the addressee's community. So, the disparity of commuter service is not only a matter of passengers.

The railroad business has not been able to compete successfully with the newer forms of transportation. The reason is chiefly because it has been unable to make the changes essential to such success. That inability has not been even in most part the result of obstructive desire or purpose. It is the consequence of outmoded—in many instances antiquated—restrictions, hangovers from the one-time belief that such was the way to deal with what were regarded as monopolies.

The entire concept of railroad service must be revised. Mergers must be facilitated and promoted to do away with unnecessary, unprofitable competition. Desirable progress has been made in that direction in New England and the near west. There is much room—and as much need—for similar action in the particularly perplexed region from New York to Washington. Study along that line has been recommended to the conference of presidents of the eastern lines. That recommendation should be given strong backing by all business organizations, regional and national. And those same organizations should get busy now and keep at it in a push to get localities to take a new and appropriate look at their methods of levying taxes on railroad property.

Behind it all should be a strong business purpose to guide and assist the railroads, when the restrictions on them have been eased, to revamp the whole range and nature of their activities, to get down on streetcar-line methods where such are appropriate. The job for federal government is to provide assurance that the featherbedding demands of labor will not be permitted to block the good, necessary work.

Washington Talks It Over

International Health Program's Sponsorship May Be Pushed In Congress This Year as Key to Strong Overseas Ties.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

A strong movement may develop in this session of congress for a great expansion of American efforts in the area of improving international health. Spearheading the drive are Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, rapidly gaining recognition as a leader in the field of public health legislation, and Rep. James E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, who heads the house appropriations subcommittee controlling National Institutes of Health and Food and Drug Administration funds.

Rep. Fogarty started the ball rolling with the reintroduction in the house of the bill he and Mr. Hill sponsored in the last session to establish an International Advisory Council on International Medical Research. Its aim is to mobilize the efforts of medical scientists, and others, here and abroad, for assault upon disease. It is identified as HJRes 129.

The Rhode Island congressman is of the view that the United States has more to gain in winning friends throughout the world by sharing our advances in medical sciences and helping to push back the tide of disease than can be got through any other means.

"One of the greatest matters of our times," Mr. Fogarty says, "is the fact that the world cannot accommodate, economically and socially, the expanding populations unless those populations are healthy, vigorous producers.

"Here is a great opportunity, the greatest perhaps of all times, to show the people of the world that we are concerned with them for their own sake, not to master them but to master their great enemy, disease."

Plastic Lifeboat Passes Tests

The all-plastic lifeboat has won a place for itself in the American merchant marine.

The first new lifeboat of this type, designed and built for the Maritime Administration, satisfactorily passed rigid performance tests of the coast guard recently and MA is now considering these boats for all new maritime construction.

The test boat was loaded far in excess of its required capacity, flooded, slammed against a steel pier fully loaded from a distance of twelve feet, dropped into the water from a height of ten feet, and subjected to additional tests designed to simulate the most severe conditions the boat might possibly meet in service.

The boat met all tests without damage to skin or exterior structure.

Heavy Chemicals

The glass strike at the plants of a midwestern producer, which has already adversely affected movement of soda ash, is now taking on a more ominous aspect with regard to the chemical industry. As a result of the strike, an automobile company has been forced to drastically curtail output. Some chemical observers believe that if this situation is not cleared up soon, it could cause a backup of many chemical shipments. Steel, textiles, and rubber could be among other industries affected by the tieup.

Otherwise, business in most of the heavy chemicals continues to improve. Some observers feel that the Christmas-New Year's lull, normally a slow period for sales, was not as bad as in previous years.

Others differed considerably, however, indicating that plant shutdowns among consumers were much more widespread this year than at any previous time.

The chlorine-caustic soda balance—or imbalance—is still apparently in favor of caustic soda, as chlorine continues to drag its heels.

However, the trend could shift heavily in favor of chlorine by summertime, since many chlorine-consuming plants operate better in warmer months, while users of caustic, such as paper and textiles, tend to curtail their operations during July.

Potassium carbonate sales are sputtering along without much improvement noted. A factor in the easy market has been the rebuilding of television tubes, rather than their replacement by new ones.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 10 at 89.4 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 76.6 percent for the previous week, and 90.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
105.87	105.87	104.30	104.68

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Chromic—Demand was active last week, in accord with rising plating needs of the automotive industry. Inquiry for plating purposes for other hard goods accounts was also fairly lively.

Total domestic consumption of chromite in October continued to rise, and showed a gain of 14 percent over September, according to the Bureau of Mines, and amounted to 120,975 tons.

In producing 9,943 tons of chrome chemicals (sodium bichromate equivalent), 13,111 tons of ore (45.5 percent Cr_2O_3) were used. Stocks of chrome chemicals October 31 totaled 10,126 tons (sodium bichromate equivalent).

Hydrochloric—Business continued to improve last week, largely in accord with rising rates of production among steel and metal fabrication operators. Prices were judged generally firm.

Hydrofluoric—Demand for this acid continues active. It was noted last week that while consumption for some applications declined markedly during the holidays, petroleum alkylation kept up strong call.

Nitric—Steel and stainless demand continues on the upswing. Takings for government account are reported moderately active. Prices are expected to hold firm during the current quorter.

Sulfuric—Petroleum industry demand held up well during the holidays. Other end uses slackened to some extent. Steel industry buying continues to pick up. Fertilizer accounts are expected to purchase in volume soon, in anticipation of the spring season.

Steel output last week rose to an estimated 2,123,000 tons, or 75 percent of capacity, from the previous week's actual output of 2,085,000 tons, or 73.6 percent of capacity, American Iron and Steel Institute says.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Paper industry inquiry declined sharply during the year-end holiday period, but snapped back last week. Further improvements are expected during the quarter.

Cold weather in many areas has hampered buying interest for water treatment. However, as the weather warms, and watersheds begin to melt, consumption is bound to rise, sellers note.

Calcium Chloride—Buying interest for cold weather concrete and ice control on highways remains strong. Producers report that they are still somewhat behind on shipments, although they are beginning to catch up.

Caustic Soda—Reports last week varied on the status of business during the holiday season. Some producers said that only mild declines in sales were registered, while others said that demand was lower during the period than for many years pervious.

The latter group noted that shutdowns among consumers were far more prevalent during the recent Christmas-New Year's season than ever before.

Those companies who sell large volumes of caustic to the petroleum refining industry report that business held up very well during the last two weeks of 1958.

Current demand for both wet and dry caustic is active, and has reportedly improved considerably during the last ten days. This alkali is currently in a better market position than its co-product, chlorine.

Chlorine—Demand for this halogen is expected to pick up considerably during the first quarter. For some time, the chlorine-caustic balance has been in favor of caustic—an unusual situation, brought about, many believe, by abnormal conditions during last year's recession.

Some observers feel now that by May, the balance should tilt the other way. In fact, they reason, the period May-August should see a domination of the market by chlorine.

The point out that historically, demand for chlorine improves every spring. Furthermore, chlorine-consuming plants apparently operate more efficiently during the spring and summer months.

During this same period, large-volume caustic soda users, such as textiles and paper and pulp, operate at considerably reduced rates during the summer.

Summing up the chlorine-caustic balance position, one source noted that if it does not shift to the chlorine side in May, it will be very unusual.

Potassium Carbonate—This market is still fairly slow. One key reason is the rebuilding of television tubes, rather than their replacement by new ones.

Earlier projections estimated that in 1958, some 2 million replacement TV tubes would be needed—resulting in a considerable consumption of potcarb. But tube rebuilding has knocked these figures into a cocked hat, trade sources indicate.

Soda Ash—One producer of dense ash reports its shipments seriously curtailed due to a prolonged glass strike of a consumer. Other manufacturers say business is moving along at a reasonably good rate.

Looking backward, some observers feel that sales may have lost ground in 1958 owing chiefly to the recession. However, they look for better market growth this year—about in line with population increase.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Buying interest is well sustained. Supplies are reported to be in good balance. With heavier phosphate output for the spring fertilizer season, silicofluoride byproduct is expected to be in longer supply.

Sodium Sulfate—Buying interest for saltcake softened considerably during the year-end holiday period, but consumption snapped back sharply last week. This situation is due almost entirely to the rate of paper activity in kraft mills during and after the holiday season.

Sulfur—In the first eleven months of 1958, Mexican producers shipped 979,930 long tons of sulfur to world markets, according to the Mexican Sulphur Institute.

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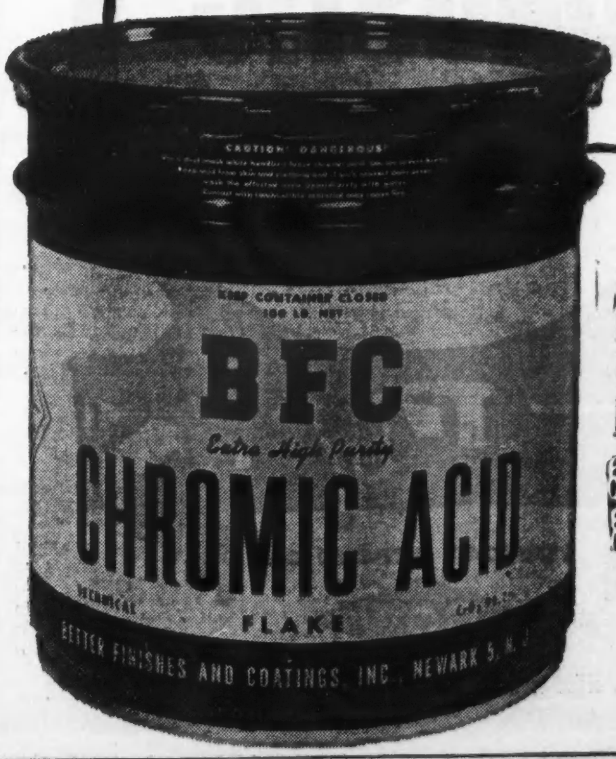

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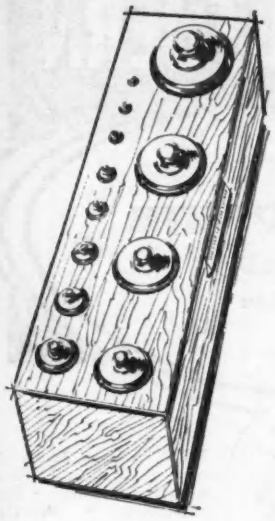

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Heavy Chemicals

The institute indicates that when figures for the full year are in, exports will probably exceed 1 million tons—perhaps by as much as 30,000 tons.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic output in September was 124,714 tons, down slightly from August's 125,416 tons, Bureau of Mines reports.

Under authority of expansion goal contracts negotiated during the Korean war, the three major US producers shipped 66,032 tons to the government during the third quarter.

Shipments of 146,870 tons of ingot from reduction plants in September were the largest since September, 1957. Mines says this large movement of metal indicated a reversal of the business downtrend which had been prevalent during the last half of '57 and the first half of '58. Stocks dropped to the lowest point since December, 1956.

Mines also reports that domestic bauxite output in the third quarter reached 381,115 long dry tons, up 31 percent over second quarter output (which was the lowest quarterly output since 1949).

Copper — Custom smelters' market turned firmer last week, and prices rose to 29½c. during the period. Primary producers' metal here was held at 29c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

Virtually every part of the copper industry picked up momentum during the third quarter, Business and Defense Services Administration reports.

Mercury — Market continued weak. Metal was quoted at $218 to $223 per flask, spot, on Friday.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 90⅛c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits metal moved in a narrow range, listed at 99⅛c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks according to American Zinc institute.

Production	*Dec.*	*Nov.*
Special high grade	31,499	25,461
High grade	4,363	3,300
Intermediate	4,005	1,544
Prime western	35,684	34,869
Total	75,503	65,174
Stocks	*Dec.*	*Nov.*
Special high grade	52,921	56,487
High grade	9,236	11,167
Intermediate	3,874	4,048
Prime western	124,206	120,042
Total	190,237	191,744

Zinc production declined sharply in 1958. During the year, the institute reports output of 828,902 tons, as compared with 1,057,450 tons in 1957 and 1,062,954 tons in 1956.

Total shipments also dropped, to 805,325 tons in 1958 from 959,563 tons in 1957 and 1,035,311 tons shipped during 1956. Stocks at the end of 1958 rose to 190,237 tons from 166,660 tons at the end of 1957.

Bids Wanted

Barium Sulfate, USP, 1,698 1-lb. cns., Bid IFB 625813389-59B, Jan. 26, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Caustic Soda, 120 M/T, solid, 76% Na20, (98% up NaOH) and or NaOH 98%, minimum solid, Han Woo Industrial Co., Ltd., 112-26, Sokong-Dong, Jung-Ku, Seoul, Korea; 22 M/T, 98% up NaOH, Tai Dong Sugar Industrial Co., Ltd., 133, 2-Ka, Namdaimoon-Ro, Seoul, Korea.

Dichloromethane, 500 gals, tech., grade B, FSN R-6810-244-0290-G500, Spec. MIL-D-6998A, Amend. 1, Bid IFB 383-536-59B, Feb. 4, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Dieldrin, 56,540 lbs., 10% gran. insecticide, Bid IFB-204-62-59B, Feb. 3, Supply Department, US Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Drugs, Protein hydrolysate injection, 1,300 bxs., Bid IFB 62851-3934Q, Jan. 26, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.

Magnesium Sulfate, USP, 9,216 2½-lb. cns., Bid IFB-628513389-59B, Jan. 26, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Paint, 39,516 gals., various Mil. Specs., Bid IFB-155-1857-59B, Jan. 28, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Trichloroacetic Acid, USP, 4,896 1-oz. bots., Bid IFB 628513389-59B, Jan. 26, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

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Obituaries

Edward D. Gregory

Edward D. Gregory, president of Frazer Paint Company, Detroit, Mich., died January 4 in Bedford, Va. He was eighty-eight years old.

Mr. Gregory had been with Frazer since it was formed in 1901. He was named president in 1929.

Ignacio R. Unanue

Ignacio R. Unanue, former vice-president of Squibb Inter-American Corporation, died January 13 in Havana, Cuba. He was sixty-eight years old.

Mr. Unanue joined the firm in 1927. He retired in 1956.

Albert L. Green, jr., comptroller of Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., New Orleans, La., died on January 9. He was forty-two years old. Mr. Green joined the oil firm in 1957.

Howell R. Jordan, second vice-president and member of the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died January 7 in Austin, Tex. He was fifty years old.

Dr. R. E. Neidig, a former vice-president of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., died December 29 in San Bernardino, Calif. Dr. Neidig retired in 1957.

Jacob C. Swimmer, president of National Titanium Company, Los Angeles, Calif., died January 1 in that city. At the time of his death Mr. Swimmer was facing Federal Trade Commission charges, which are now expected to be dismissed.

Election Seen Helping

—*Continued from page 4*

part of labor activity is not only legal, but fully justified.

The average business man today avoids politics, and, after the recent elections, is impressed by the fact that there are 475,000 labor leaders in the country, with 300,000 of them paid full time, Mr. Motley went on, but added that the businessman tends to forget that there are over 4 million businessmen.

"Our problem is to see that more businessmen take an active part in political affairs," the speaker said.

To be effective, Mr. Motley said, business people must have a thorough knowledge of politics and the "guts" to put that knowledge to use.

This is not a problem that can be left with public relation departments or trade associations, although they help to a certain extent, Mr. Motley insisted. The only sure way to achieve proper representation and provide a countervailing force is for the individual businessman to set an example for his employees to follow at the grass roots level, the speaker went on.

This is not a problem that can be settled in 1959 or '60, Mr. Motley said, but in '61, '65 and '70. Business was badly shaken by the 1958 elections but now is the time that it can prevent a pro labor congress from wandering too far afield. The knowledge is there, the ability is there, and businessmen can provide a highly effective force if they only have the fortitude to apply them, the publisher concluded.

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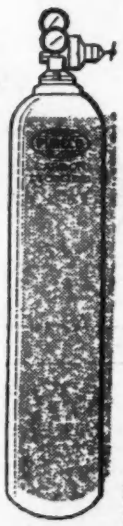

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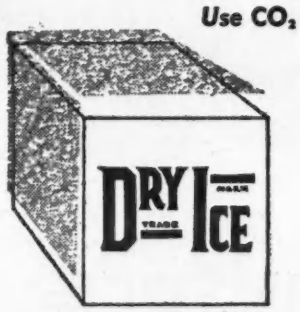

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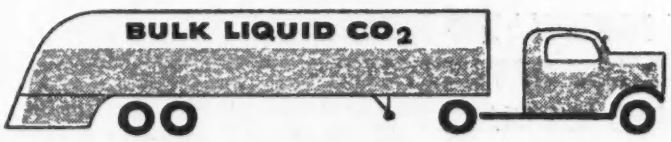

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Color Men Look

—Continued from page 1

gan retesting each of the seventeen approved coaltar food colors in 1950.

In January 1957, FDA reported that the tests showed the colors caused harm to laboratory animals at feeding levels judged appropriate by FDA scientists. A subsequent order removing the yellows from the permitted list was held up when the color industry asked for a public hearing. This hearing is now being denied.

The second major occurrence saw legislation to authorize the coloring of oranges with the newly-developed color—citrus No. 2—introduced in the senate and house by Sen. Spessard Holland and Rep. James A. Haley of Florida.

Every effort will be made to press the bill to enactment before the March 1 deadline when the ban goes into effect on further use of red No. 32.

Some difficulty may be encountered, however, which makes it uncertain whether the bill can be passed or whether it may be necessary to extend the existing law permitting use of red 32 for a longer period. FDA favors a time period on the use of citrus No. 2 only during the life of the present congress—a period of two years.

The orange growers want the right to use the new color until the overall color legislation is enacted. The bills of Sen. Holland and Rep. Haley are in line with the latter view.

New Bill in the Wind

It is not possible at this time to tell when the overall color additives control bill—the third major occurrence— will be introduced in congress, but there are indications that it may not be too far off. Secretary Flemming has some strong views on the need for legislation in this field and told newsman at a conference last week that it is conceivable that the department may sponsor the bill.

Secretary Flemming said that he favors a new color additives law because under the existing law the consumer is not receiving adequate protection against the use of colors in food, drugs and cosmetics, for the following reasons:

• "The government must assume the burden of proving that coaltar colors now in use are harmful.

"It is estimated that it would take about twenty years for the Food and Drug Administration laboratories to complete all of the testing that needs to be done on coaltar colors now in use.

• "The government does not have the discretion to permit the use of coaltar colors in specified quantities or in specified products, even when it arrives at the conclusion that such use is absolutely harmless.

• "The government's present authority to certify colors is restricted to coaltar colors and does not extend to other color additives.

• "The government does not have authority to prohibit the careless or excessive use of the coaltar colors now in use.

"It is clear, therefore, that new legislation is required.

"This legislation first of all should place upon the users of colors the responsibility of proving to the satisfaction of the Food and Drug Administration that coloring materials in foods, drugs, and cosmetics are safe in the quantities that they propose to use. This would be comparable to the responsibility that has been placed upon industry under the new food additives law passed by congress at the last session."

PLASTICS SALES MANAGER: H. C. Milton, appointed sales manager of its plastics and resins division by American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Milton succeeds E. K. Hunt who has been named to the newly-created post of divisional merchandising manager.

Synthetic Organics

—Continued from page 7

18,094 million pounds, compared with 17,898 million pounds in 1956.

Production of cyclic intermediates, amounted to 6,927 million pounds in 1957—an increase of 5 percent over the 6,600 million pounds produced in 1956, according to the report.

Total output of finished synthetic organic chemicals and chemical products the report notes, amounted to 36,309 million pounds in 1957, compared with 34,153 million pounds, in 1956. Of this total, cyclic finished products accounted for 6,634 million pounds, and acyclic products for 29,674 million pounds.

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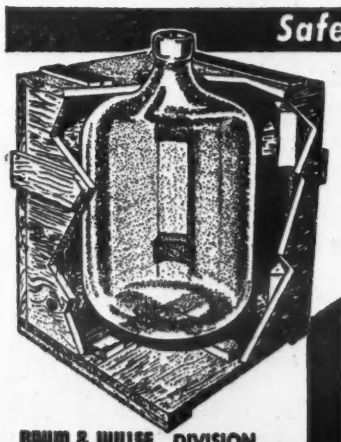

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Drug Firms Score

—Continued from page 3

data will eventually and cumulatively substantiate their conspiracy charges.

The five firms under indictment by the government are: American Cyanamid Company, New York; Bristol Myers Company, New York, and its subsidiary, Bristol Laboratories, Inc.; Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The government also made a final protest week against a setback suffered during the first week of the hearing. At that time Mr. Piper had temporarily revoked a previously okayed government request for subpoenaed in-depth cost data.

In lieu of the in-depth data, the examiner accepted a defendant's suggestion that final cost figures be compiled by independent accounting agencies and offered in evidence.

Last week, after Mr. Piper had set the date for the defendants to make their price information available to the court—March 23—the government prosecutor offered another protest. He told the FTC examiner that though he must accept Mr. Piper's decision to set aside the use of subpoena, he felt he would be "derelict" in his duty if he accepted the material selected by the defendants as conclusive cost evidence. The Government has argued from the start that information compiled at the direction of the defendants would be less than comprehensive.

The hearing, entering its third week today (January 19) has dealt almost exclusively with the government's introduction of evidence dealing with the defendants' patent activities and with the various contractual agreements entered into by the five firms.

Government charges contend that Pfizer illegally took out a patent for tetracycline. The government also charges that the other defendants, aware of the alleged illegality of Pfizer's patent claim, accepted license rights to manufacture or sell the broad spectrum drug under the patent, and that all five firms conspired to fix the price of tetracycline.

Examiner Piper has set a second three-week hearing period commencing March 9. It is during this hearing period that the defendants' cost information is expected to be introduced.

Glass Strike's Threat

—Continued from page 4

biles at its Evansville, Ind., and Newark, Del., assembly plants.

Three other Chrysler plants in Detroit, where Dodge, Chrysler and Imperial cars are assembled will not operate today (January 19) or tomorrow (January 20). The same applies to the company's Los Angeles assembly plant.

Operations at the plants will resume Wednesday (January 21), and continue for the remainder of the week. After that, if the glass strike continues, they will be shut down also.

Ford and American Motors have reportedly made other arrangements during the glass strike, and stand a good chance to pull through unscathed. The former has its own glass facilities, which supply part of its needs.

The following is a partial list of materials which could back up as the result of an extended shutdown:

Plating and pickling acids and salts, paints, lacquers, solvents, thinners, adhesives, brake lining materials, hydraulic fluids, synthetic rubbers, battery and other electrical metals and chemicals and ethylene glycol antifreeze.

Curtailed auto production could also have adverse effect on contributing industries, such as steel, aluminum, rubber and textiles.

Chemical Union Draws

—Continued from page 4

the mandatory and discretionary ones—which the union regards as "completely unfair and impractical."

- Filing requirements of the act, which it considers to be "grossly unfair." OCAW says it does not object to unions filing financial statements, but asserts that the non-communist affidavits are "worse than useless."
- The provision permitting states to enact open shop laws.
- The section barring economic strikers from voting in National Labor Relations Board elections when management claims the union no longer represents a majority.
- That part of the act which allows employers to go to the NLRB for an injunction against a secondary boycott and also permits them to go to federal court and sue the union for damages.

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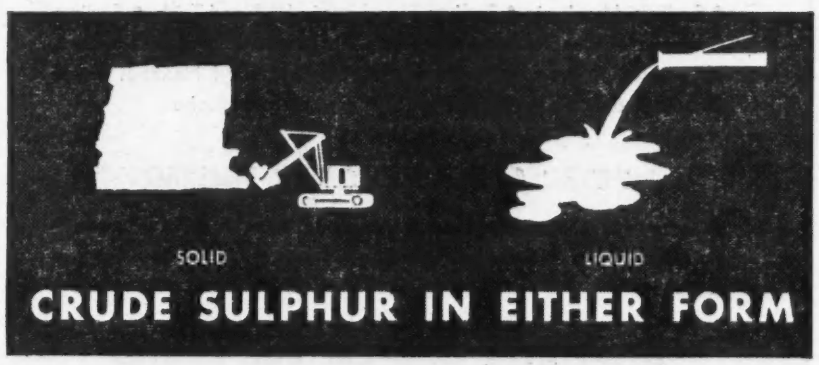

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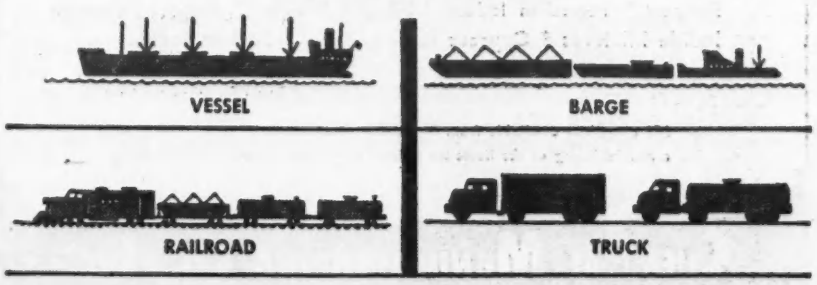

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Agricultural Chemicals

New business in agricultural chemicals was reported slow last week, but moderate improvement was noted in the movement of materials against current contracts as a result of increased mixing operations, which were scheduled to get in full swing next month. Market undertone remained on a steady basis for most basic materials. Demand for pesticides was still restricted though producers showed more inclination to start operating earlier this season than a year ago. DDT was firm and maintained at the recent boost of 1 cent per pound. Government contracts were pending for about 25,000,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable powder for the anti-malaria program.

Fertilizer tonnage consumed in the United States and its territories during the 1957-58 fiscal year amounted to 22,358,000 tons, a decrease of 1.5 percent or 351,000 tons as compared with a year earlier, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The quantity of primary nutrients (N, available P_2O_5 and K_2O) consumed in all fertilizer was 6,465,000 tons. This is 88,000 tons more than the 1956-1957 period.

Consumption of mixed fertilizer totaled 14,252,000, a decline of 451,000 tons, (3.1) percent, while materials for direct application amounted to 8,106,000 tons, an increase of 100,000 tons, (1.2) percent. Included in the materials are 7,155,000 tons of products containing one or more of the primary plant nutrients (N, available P_2O_5, K_2O), 940,000 tons of secondary and trace nutrient materials and 11,000 tons, unclassified.

Consumption of all fertilizers in 1957-58 increased in 26 areas and decreased in 25 areas, while mixed fertilizers increased 160,000 tons in 25 areas and decreased 611,000 tons in 26 areas.

Chemical nitrogen products were the only class of materals that showed an increase in 1957-58. Use of anhydrous ammonia increased 124,000 tons, nitrogen solutions 71,000 tons, and ammonia sulfate 57,000 tons.

The British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation in its annual report estimated the production of ammonium sulfate in the United Kingdom at 2,934,000 metric tons in 1957-58 compared with 2,722,000 during the earlier year. The federation also reported that ammonium sulfate continued to be the major source of nitrogen used in the British Isles.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of ammonium sulfate in the United Kingdom was estimated at 2,934,000 metric tons during 1957-58 by the British Sulfate of Ammonia Federation. This compared with the revised total of 2,722,000 in 1956-57; 2,638,000 in 1955-56 and 1,361,000 for 1948-49. Consumption of ammonium sulfate in 1957-58 was indicated at 883,344 long ton; in 1956—57,930,044; in 1955-56, 925,474 and in 1948-49, 593,779 tons. Sulfate of ammonia continues to be the major source of nitrogen used in British agriculture. As a straight fertilizer it is the cheapest form of nitrogen available, chiefly used in compounds, and the trend in recent years has been the increased concentration of compound fertilizers with a higher proportion of nitrogen to phosphates in many of the new compounds now in production, the Federation added. Total exports of sulfate of ammonia from the United Kingdom in 1957-58 amounted to 305,928 long tons compared with 51,835 in 1956-57; 125,224 in 1955-56 and 243,972 in 1948-'49.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Consumer interest has slackened. Demand was active in December before higher price schedule became effective January 1.

Production of synthetic anhydrous in October was indicated at 321,392 tons compared with 304,753 tons in September and 327,490 tons, October, 1957. Stocks at producing plants in October increased to 160,465 tons from 138,815 tons the previous month. Output of byproduct liquor in October totaled 1,433 tons against 1,334 tons in September and 1,486 tons, October, 1957. Stocks at producing plants totaled 1,407 tons in October, 1958, against 1,227 tons in September.

Animal Proteins—Light stocks of fish meal remained steady at the recent advance of $2 per ton. Domestic meal was maintained at $162 to $164 per ton f.o.b. works, Atlantic coast. Imported meal also was firm, with shipments held at $162 per ton, port of entry.

Production of meal and scrap in October were sharply lower and estimated at 12,000 tons against 27,000 tons for October last year, it was reported by Fish and Wildlife Service. Output of meal and scrap for 10 months, January-October inclusive amounted to 189,000 tons, a decline of 15 percent from the same period last year.

Tankage was unchanged and steady. Prices in Chicago ranged from $8 to $8.25 per unit ton and at $7, New York basis. Trading was spotty. Hoofmeal was named at $6.50 per unit, Chicago.

Dicalcium Phosphate—Production of 100 percent dibasic continued to increase in October and totaled 21,475 tons against 17,762 tons in September and 14,582 tons, October 1957, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants in October were reported at 6,269 tons compared with 6,245 tons in September.

Potash — Production of marketable potassium salts in the United States in 1958 was 2,190,000 short tons of potash (K_2O equivalent), 3 percent less than in 1957, according to preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Mines. Based on 9 months' data, potash sold or used was estimated to be 3 percent more than in the previous year, totaling 2,200,000 short tons of K_2O equivalent.

Operations in New Mexico were cut back extensively during the summer by shorter hours, economic shut-downs, and labor strikes. Large stocks enabled fulfillment of all orders.

Based on partial-year data, estimated imports of potash increased about 20 percent, and exports increased about 7 percent.

Exploration and development of the large Canadian potash deposits continued at a rapid pace during the year. Companies representing Canada, the United States, France, and West Germany had projects underway. The Provincial Government of Saskatchewan estimated reserves of over 6 billion tons of recoverable potash from beds 5 to 10 feet thick averaging 25 percent K_2O or more.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
112.30	112.30	111.08	108.26

For Current Prices see page 9

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January through October, 1958. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1958 in shorts tons 100 percent A.P.A. Production	1958 in shorts tons 100 percent A.P.A. Shipments	1958 percentage change from 1957 Production	1958 percentage change from 1957 Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,059,062	594,512	— 8	— 7
Concentrated	690,666	708,447	+ 1	....
Other phosphatic fertilizer	243,515	244,369	+20	+19
Total	1,993,243	1,547,328	— 2	— 1

Aliphatic Organics

Deluged with optimism on all sides, trade sources last week found it difficult to be anything but high-spirited about '59 business prospects. In what purports to be a bed-of-roses year, some said, the only thorns that will definitely be felt are overcapacity in a few instances, imports in others. Not the exclusive problem of organic chemical producers, import pressures will undoubtedly grow keener, it's felt, with not only raw materials but finished products as well likely to make a bigger splash in the US pond during coming months.

Carbon tetrachloride producers—some but not all—have their own little cloud of gloom hanging o'er their heads. It was put there by a recent announcement that one of the biggest consumers of the solvent—for refrigerant and propellent manufacture—is a party to a joint production venture, and will soon be able to at least partially fill its own requirements.

Consumption of specially denatured alcohol for all purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, totaled 350,406,139 wine gallons, including 233,318,316 wine gallons of new alcohol and 117,087,823 recycled. Recovery from these operations amounted to 118,290,939 gallons. Compared with earlier years, these statistics, released last week by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Treasury department's Internal Revenue Service, stack up less than favorably. In 1957, for example, use of specially denatured alcohol—both new and recovered—totaled 371,593,902 wine gallons; in 1956, 407,661,849 gallons.

Recent price developments have included an across-the-board reduction of 1½ cents per gallon for SDA-40, resulting from government action reducing the brucine requirement in the formula from 3 to 1½ ounces; higher less carlot prices for ethylene and propylene dichloride which extended the carlot-less carlot spread to 1½ cents—the industry pricing pattern for '59; and a development in the packaging of oxalic acid—from steel drums to multiwall bags—that has resulted in no change in posted prices but nonetheless affords customers a ½ cent per pound freight savings.

Carbon Disulfide—The aggressive advertising campaign launched some time back by the American Rayon Institute to bolster sagging sales of rayon-cord (Tyrex) tires shows some signs of paying off. Detroit's interest has been stimulated, it's said, and it's considered more likely now that the auto makers will continue to include rayon tires as original equipment on most if not all models. Some sources also attach much importance to the fact that Chevrolet, Ford and Lincoln manufacturers have agreed to display the Tyrex label on spare tires. This may have some influence on the car owner when he goes to buy replacement tires, it's thought. Of late, nylon tire makers have captured a large percentage of the replacement business.

Obsoleted by more recently developed synthetic fibers in other applications, rayon's life line is now attached fairly tightly to the automotive tire market. If nylon inroads there can be halted, carbon disulfide producers stand to make an immediate gain since demand for their product fluctuates to no small extent with activity in the rayon industry.

As end-uses for disulfide go, cellophane is said to be almost if not equally as important as rayon. Further growth is looked for here, based on a recent report from a leading cellophane supplier which indicated that cellophane demand is healthy, with usage increasing as new packaging applications are developed.

Average monthly production of carbon disulfide, January through October, was in the vicinity of 37 million pounds with the 1958 high of 42½ million pounds reached in the last mentioned month. But without very substantial increases during November and December (Tariff Commission figures are not yet available), output during '58 will be considerably below the almost 528 million pounds produced in '57.

Tankcar price on carbon disulfide is 5.45c. on a delivered basis. Quote for carloads is 7.10c., for less carloads 8.60c. to 9.10c., with the chemical shipped in 55-gallon drums, freight equalized to competitive points. For 5-gallon drums, prices range from 13.10c. to 16.10. per gallon, depending upon quantity; shipping terms are the same as above.

No changes in these prices, firm over many months, are anticipated, according to informed sources.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
130.67	130.67	130.73	131.06

For Current Prices see page 9

Carbon Tetrachloride—Announcement a fortnight ago that two leading chemical firms were teaming up on carbon tetrachloride production was received with some trepidation by certain other producers of the chlorinated solvent. Cause of their concern, which is immediately evident to anyone even vaguely familiar with the situation, was that one of the parties in the "joint venture" has been one of the biggest buyers of carbon tet for use in the manufacture of its series of propellents and refrigerants, the mainstay of the carbon tet market in recent years. Now having its own production available, this firm's requirements are bound to dwindle—at least to some extent—it's feared.

Compounding the woes of some trade people is a recent study indicating that the market for chloroflurohydrocarbons will still be far below the industry's productive capacity by 1960.

Production of carbon tet increased by a million pounds, to nearly 30 million pounds, in October. Since that time, it's believed that output has hovered in that area.

Demand, slow in the last months of '58, has picked up to some extent since the first of the year, trade sources reported.

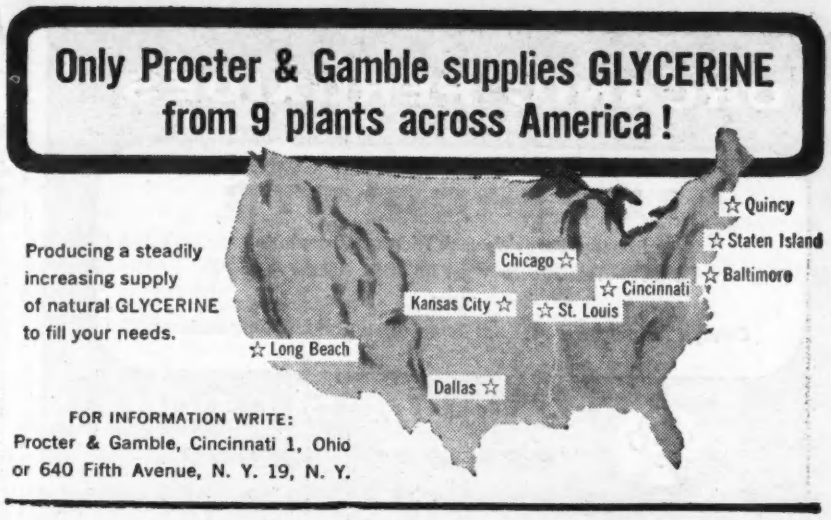
Ethyl Alcohol—Government action (Internal Revenue Service's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division) reducing the brucine requirement from 3 to 1½ ounces in the formula for SDA-40, permitted manufacturers of the alcohol to downward revise listings January 1. Change, amounting to an across-the-board drop of 1½ cents per gallon, established the tankcar listing at 54½c., the carload at 70½c., eastern delivery.

Figures just released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Treasury Department's Internal Revenue Service indicate that consumption of specially denatured alcohol in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, amounted to 350,406,139 wine gallons. Of that amount, however, 117,087,823 wine gallons was alcohol recovered from previous use. New alcohol used was 233,318,316 wine gallons. Recovery of alcohol used during the fiscal year was 118,290,939 wine gallons.

A total of 169,666,475 wine gallons of new specially denatured alcohol and 40,506,579 wine gallons of recycled specially denatured alcohol were used as a raw material in manufacture of other chemicals, from which operations 41,232,365 wine gallons was recovered. The breakdown on these figures, in wine gallons, follows:

	New Alcohol Used	*Recovered Alcohol Used*	*Recovered From Use*
Vinegar	10,371,287	.....	.....
Acetic acid	2,952,050	.....	.....
Ethyl acetate	6,689,700	1,308,561	1,197,743
Ethyl chloride	4,036,933	.....	.....
Other ethyl esters	7,073,262	2,067,700	2,303,309
Dyes and intermediates	63,375	81,722	47,638
Aldehydes	126,484,479	947,228	979,891
Ethyl ether	504,403	.....	.....
Glycol and other ethers	5,246,589	32,248,024	32,864,671
Ethylene dibromide	113,718	.....	.....
Drugs and medicinal chemicals	576,014	3,838,562	3,823,604
Xanthates	201,045	.....	.....
Fulminate of mercury	1,865	.....	.....
Ethylene gas	156,069	.....	.....
Rubber accelerators	1,407,760	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	3,787,926	14,782	15,509
TOTAL	169,666,475	40,506,579	41,232,365

Ethylene Dichloride—Producers recently extended what had been a carlot-less carlot differential of 1 cent to 1½ cents for ethylene and propylene dichloride. New l.c.l. listings became 13c. and 10c. per pound, respectively. In this way,



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Aliphatic Organics

producers hoped to recoup some of the revenue lost to increased container and freight costs which are the primary considerations on small shipments, often representing more of the over-all cost than the product itself.

Fatty Alcohols—A significant increase in the market price of coconut oil, raw material for fatty alcohols, forced producers of the latter chemicals to raise prices correspondingly, January 1. Effected by the change—up approximately 11 percent —were octyl, decyl and lauryl alcohols which get into the manufacture of detergents, oil additives and plasticizers in addition to sundry other uses.

Molasses — Gulf and midwest markets for feeding cane molasses were barely steady during the week ended January 13. Other markets were mostly unchanged with demand moderate and trading fairly active, Agricultural Marketing Service said.

At New Orleans, the mostly price was unchanged to ¼c. lower at 13.25c. per gallon. The New York posting was likewise unchanged at 16c. per gallon.

In its final report for the season, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee indicated that Louisiana sugar mills had ground 5,197,202 tons of sugar cane as of December 27 and that sugar made through the same date amounted to 430,328 short tons.

Exports of industrial molasses for the month of November, 1958, amounted to 2,273,330 gallons compared to 3,812,999 gallons in October and 126,501 gallons in September. This brought total exports for the January-November period to 13,845,889 gallons.

Oxalic Acid—The recent change in the manner of packaging oxalic acid—from steel drums to multiwall paper bags—has not resulted in downward-revised prices which are quoted on a works basis. Nonetheless, customers will be able to realize a ½c. per pound savings via lower freight costs.

Schedule on oxalic acid, one of long-standing, is 18½c., 18¾c., and 19¾c. per pound, the usual quantity breakdown. Interest is described as good, supplies fully adequate to meet requirements of the diverse industries that use oxalic.

Trichloroethylene — Demand has improved steadily since Fall, sources said, describing first of the year interest a bit slow but increasing day-to-day. Imports continue to be a major market factor.

Largest single use for trichloroethylene, of course, is in the degreasing of metals; but rapidly growing are requirements for the solvent in the cleaning of rocket and missile components, it's reported.

Price reductions, which seemed to be indicated a while back, are not looked for.

Pharma-Craft in Revamping Gets Sheckman as Its Head

In a revamping of Pharma-Craft Corporation's top management, Dr. Edward Scheckman has been named general manager of the Cranbury, N.J., drug firm.

Dr. Sheckman is medical director of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Pharma-Craft's parent organization. His appointment, an interim assignment, puts him "in complete charge of all activities" of the drug concern.

Frank F. Bell, Pharma-Craft president since 1954, has resigned, as has the company's advertising director, Ralph C. Robertson. Robert Braganick, Seagam's marketing vice-president, has been put in charge of Pharma-Craft advertising for the time being.

Pharma-Craft has its chief production facilities in Batavia, Ill., and makes "Coldene" cold medicines, "Fresh" deodorants and other drug and toiletry products.

Chemical P. A.'s Pick Speaker

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents have chosen A. F. Kroeger to be the luncheon speaker at their annual mid-winter meetings. The first of these will be held this Thursday (January 22) at the Congress hotel, Chicago, and the second on February 3 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Mr. Kroeger, who is a member of the industrial consulting fir mof A. & H. Kroeger Organization, will present an "Economic Outlook."

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Petroleum Derivatives

The price of paraffin wax has been cut by producers. The reduction, one producer noted, was prompted by what paraffin makers felt a need to bring their product into a more realistic price ratio with mycrocrystalline wax. Production-wise, about five pounds of paraffin is made and sold to every one pound of microcrystalline, it was added. The new quotation for paraffin is about ½ cent per pound less than was previously listed. In other areas of the market, prices remained stable with little sign of change in the demand picture. One producer noted that export demand continued quite strong for toluene in light of the lower export price for the material. Also, the producer felt that domestic price for the material might stiffen up somewhat in view of what most producers feel to be a present unrealistic listing. In the benzene market, producers suggest that prices are not all that they should be and that asking price is somewhat more shallow than the actual price quoted for benzene. On the whole, producers feel that the importation of foreign material has little to do with the present situation. Overproduction here, and top heavy supplies, are much more influential, it is felt.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Paraffin wax, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
104.42	104.54	104.54	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Current reports of the industry for the week ended January 2, indicate a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. Daily average output of crude (including lease condensate), the API report notes, was 7,122,000 barrels, a decrease of 7,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,256,000 barrels were 91,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 389,000 barrels above the week ended January 3, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,187,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,079,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending January 2, crude oil production averaged 7,111,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,008,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,030,000 barrels daily.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—According to one producer last week, prices in the market for benzene are less than meets the eye. Shading, the producer notes, is going on fast and furious in a market that feels heavy competitiveness the only key to survival. The steady unloading of Soviet material into this country is considered a secondary factor in the present condition of the market. The strongest overshadowing factor is the extensive output ability of the market, coupled with the steadily growing stockpile of material. At the same time, the producer says, a major producer is expected to come on stream soon with another major producing facility. When this occurs, there is the possibility that prices, being shaded at present, will assume the shaded level in the open, it was added.

Toluene—One producer last week considered some sort of price hike for this material within the realm of possibility and almost within the domain of probability. According to the producer, geographical factors are coming to weigh heavier and heavier in the sale of toluene, i.e., petroleum producers are balking at the need to sell toluene to distant points at the presently quoted low delivered rates. The feeling is that the petroleum toluene makers are slowly but surely attempting to tighten up their sales lines so that the final cost figure—to them, which includes the freight rate—will come back to what they consider a reasonable level. Even, then, producers feel, the price will still be too low and the first opportunity to hike it will be grasped immediately.

LPG's

Butane-Propane Mix—Production of this material during the first two weeks of December was computed at 29,060,000 gallons, as compared with the 26,891,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in November and the 34,696,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of December, 1957, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute.

Inventories of butane-propane mix at plants, terminals and underground, according to the API report, was tallied at 33,716,000 gallons on December 15, as compared with the 36,612,000 gallons on tap on November 30 and the 35,942,000 gallons in stock December 15, 1957.

Isobutane—Production of this material during the first two weeks of December, according to the current API bi-monthly report, amounted to 22,606,000 gallons, as compared with the 22,719,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in November and the 22,234,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in November, 1957.

Inventories of isobutane on December 15 were tallied in the API report at 33,657,000 gallons as compared with the 32,137,000 gallons on tap on November 30 and the 20,595,000 gallons in storage on December 15, 1957. v

Waxes, Minerals

Microcrystalline—The price of this material remained steady on spot last week. Producers see no variation in present quotations in the immediate future. One producer reports that moves by plastic manufacturers into areas of the wax-coated container field will prompt wax makers to improve technical methods of manufacture, thus giving the industry a stronger front against further incursions. The greatest portion of microcrystalline goes into the manufacture of wax containers.

Paraffin—Manufacturers have cut the price of this material ½ cent per pound. The move was prompted, producers say, by a need to realign the price of this wax and microcrystalline along more realistic levels. The new quotations for paraffin wax are .0765 per pound in tankcars, .0855 per pound in carloads, and 0.925 per pound in bags or cartons in carloads. The market at present, producers say, is relatively stable. The greater portion of this material is used in chemical compound with mycrocrystalline wax in the manufacture of wax-coated containers.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in Saudi Arabia during December totaled 32,073,812 barrels, an average of 1,034,539 barrels per calendar day, according to a report. This compares with 32,650,848 barrels, or an average of 1,053,253 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding month in 1957, the report adds.

Crude processed during December amounted to 5,032,048 barrels, an average of 162,324 barrels per calendar day, as compared with 5,296,141 barrels, an average of 170,843 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding month in 1957.

Total production of crude during 1958, the report says, was 370,485,753 barrels, an average of 1,015,029 barrels per calendar day. This compares with a total of 362,121,478 barrels, an average of 992,114 barrels per calendar day, during 1947.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 3, totaled 262,933,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 263,179,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 246,000 barrels comprising an increase of 22,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 268,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Activity in the textile and leather chemicals market last week consisted of 2 cent declines in flake and powder albumin, egg. Prices were said to be near the profit making margin. It was also reported by sources in the trade that it has been some time since albumin prices have been below egg yolk prices. There has always been more egg yolk produced than albumin, and thus the prices of the latter have been higher. But again, it is a problem of demand. Egg yolk is in more demand than albumin egg. Prices of chemicals, the rest of the sizing materials and tanning materials were without price shifts.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Albumin, egg, flake, 2c. per lb.
Pound., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
100.83	100.83	100.84	102.78

For Current Prices see page 9

Canadian leather footwear production in September 1958 was 255,801 pairs higher than August 1958 and 370,495 pairs greater than September.

Leather footwear production totaled 4,037,740 pairs in September, compared with 3,781,939 in August and 3,667,245 pairs in September.

For the 9 months ended September 30 leather footwear output totaled 32,669,416 pairs, almost 2 percent higher than the 32,201,595 pairs produced in the corresponding 1957 period.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Price patterns, in effect for some time, continued the same last week. There were reports at the end of last year that demand for the production of chrome pigments would increase as automotive sales and production moved forward.

Hydrogen Peroxide—The position of the material was unchanged with future and immediate needs well covered by ample stocks. Business against contract and on spot purchases continued in the same volume. Prices were unchanged as well.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—No changes have been recorded in the price of the material since January 1, when the carlot and trucklot prices were reduced. The adjustment was made to help stabilize the item. The price of sodium hydrosulfite was steady last week at 22½c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed.

Sulfonated Oils—Business continued to move at moderate volume. Prices were unchanged. Having an effect on the market was the fact that there has been growing competitive pressure from compounded process products designed to do the same job as sulfonated oils.

Sizing Materials

Albumin, Egg—Prices of the material fell even further last week with powdered albumin egg down 2c. to $1.09 to $1.11, and flake material also down 2c. to $1.05 to $1.07 per pound. Technical grade material was unchanged at $1.08 to $1.10. Sources commented that they had not seen albumin egg lower in price than egg yolk for a long time. In 30 dozen eggs there are 7½ pounds of egg yolk and 2½ pounds of albumin. It would follow that albumin would be more expensive than egg yolk. But there has been more demand for egg yolk than the albumin which has brought the latter's prices down to almost below the profit making margin.

Corn Starch—Trading was limited to the completion of immediate needs last week following a trend that has existed for several months. Prices of all grades of corn starch were maintained at previous levels. Pearl grade was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New Yorrk basis; and powder at $7.50, same basis. Less carlot prices were priced 15c. higher than the rest.

Visible corn supply declined 1,072,000 bushels to 83,831,000 bushels for the week ended January 9. This was in comparison to 89,293,000 bushels for the corresponding week one year ago, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Plants of the United States corn refining industry processed a record-breaking total of 143 million bushels of corn during 1958. In manufacturing starches, syrups, sugars, corn oil, livestock feedstuffs and numerous other products from corn, the industry consumed grain at an average rate of 400,000 bushels a day. Preliminary reports from the 11 corn wet-milling companies which comprise the industry confirm that the 1958 "grind" was the largest in history, according to Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc. The industry's previous record-high annual grind was 141 million bushels in 1956.

Incomplete returns on corn starch production indicate that domestic sales of starch in all its numerous forms to food manufacturers and non-food industries during 1958 exceeded 1.9 million pounds, which was also a record volume.

Egg Yolk—The item was moving steadily and well last week, sources reported. Prices declined slightly two weeks ago and with the advent of production, prices may well move down further. Demand has been good for the material. Dried egg yolk held a price which ranged from $1.31 to $1.33 per pound. Tanners grade of the material was steady at a range of 6c. to 6½c. per pound. It is not often that egg yolk prices surpass those of albumin egg and even less rare that there is such a margin in prices.

Potato Starch—This market has been rather inactive lately, sources here reported. However, both Maine and Idaho have been pressuring to sell their materials. Idaho has had to turn to the East for buyers because of competition on the western market from lower priced materials such as sorghum or milo starch. It was not thought that prices of either Maine or Idaho potato starch would decline as they are near the economic low limit as it is.

Idaho potato starch was steady at 5 4/5c. per pound, bags, carlots, works; Maine starch held a price of 6c. per pound, bags, carlots, works.

Sago Flour — This was another quiet market. Shipment prices were maintained at 5¼c. per pound, carlots, ex dock, prompt and later deliveries. Raw flour maintained a price of 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, and exwarehouse and refined grades were the same at 9c. to 9½c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—This is another market in which there has been no great bustle of late. Business in Brazil continued to be against old contracts, and offers to Siam were moderate. Shipping prices for Siamese material were ranged from $4.75 to $4.80 for first quality flour, and Brazilian shipping prices were listed at $6.10. Spot prices were unchanged as well with Brazilian held at 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, bags, ex warehouse; and Siamese first quality at 6½c. to 7½c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

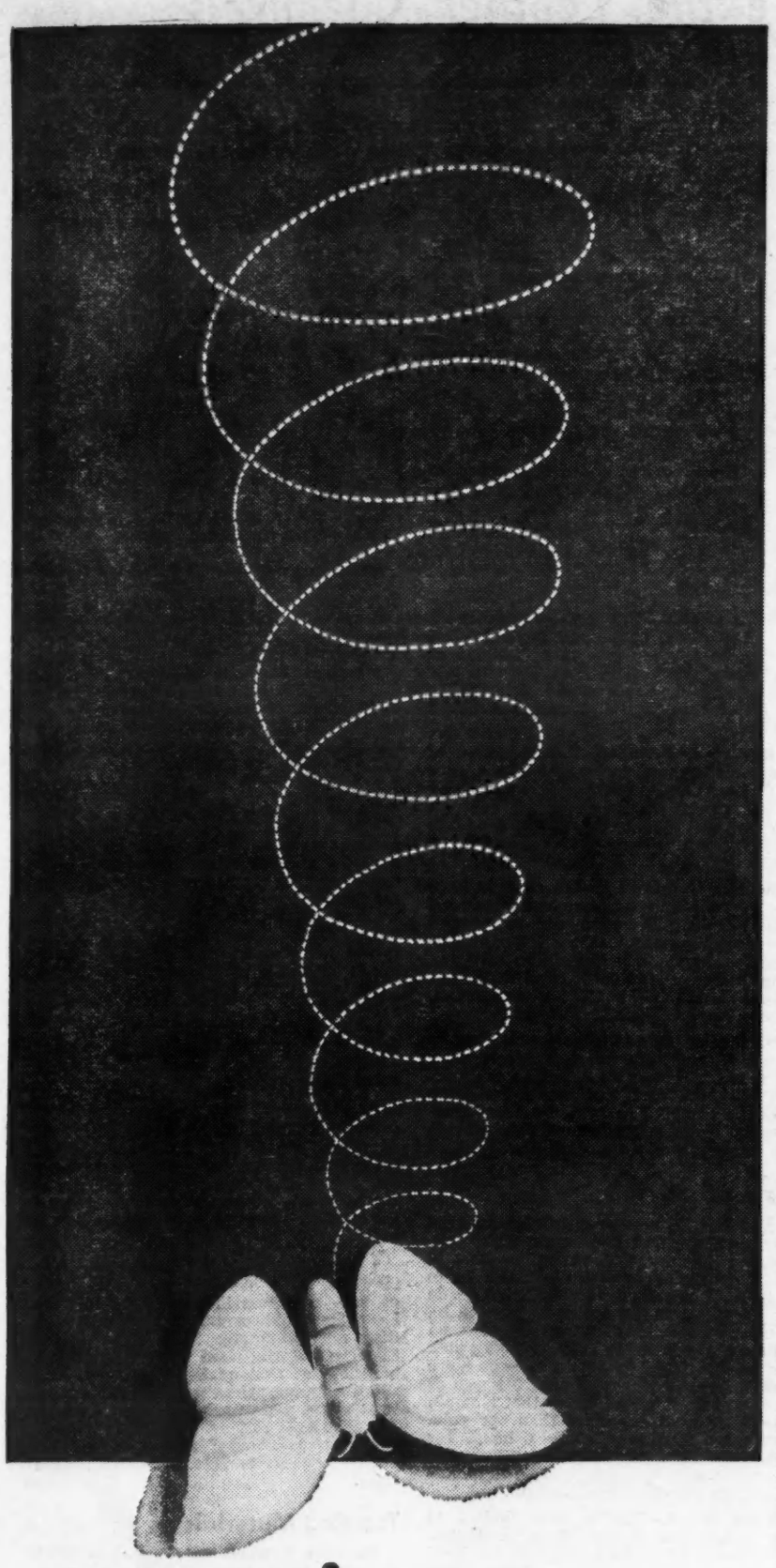
Chestnut Extract—Price patterns continued to be unchanged. There appeared to be only slight interest in purchasing the extract, and shipments were moderate as well.

Cutch—The material was still dominated by a placid market. Shipment offers were only dribbling in in small quantities. Price levels were held at 7½c. per pound.

Mangrove Bark—Trading in this market remained moderate last week due to the situation of slight demand and ample material on hand. Prices of African bark were held at $67 to $68 per ton, ex dock. Colombian material was steady at $50 as was Ecuadorian bark at $47 per ton, ex dock.

Myrobalans — Buying continued to be hand to mouth last week, as it has been for some time. Purchases were restricted to fulfillment of prompt needs alone. J-1's genuine were listed from $50 to $51 per ton. Crushed myrobalans were steady at $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay material remained the same at a range of $44 to $45 per ton.

Quebracho Extract — Only occasional odd lots of the material were being traded last week. Prices of all grades of quebracho extract were unchanged. Demand for the material was light as well.



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Coal Chemicals

Price action in this market last week involved a reduction of 3/10 cent per pound on dodecylbenzene effective immediately, and an announced 7/10 cent reduction in styrene monomer, rubber grade, effective April 1. In both cases, the currently lower price schedule on benzene could be considered as a factor, and in the case of styrene production economies were also mentioned. Of some consequence, but an immeasurable factor, was the matter of competitive influences

Tar acids and bases were moving in moderate volume under firm price patterns. All across the board the 1959 outlook was considered good. As yet, the threatened 17 cent market on phthalic anhydride was not a reality. It is felt that it might develop sometime during the first quarter. When this does occur, the pressure on crude naphthalene prices will likely be such as to cause some downward revision.

During 1958 steelmaking furnaces turned out 85,257,363 tons, according to a preliminary report by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Based on the January 1, 1958, capacity rating of 140,742,570 tons, the steel making facilities were utilized at an average of 72.9 percent during December, 73.6 percent during the fourth quarter, 67 percent in the second half, and 60.6 percent for the entire year.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that production for the week ended January 18 amounted to 2,123,000 net tons of ingots and castings, equivalent to 75 percent of theoretical capacity. The previous week, actual output amounted to 2,085,000 tons, as compared with 2,011,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,538,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Dodecylbenzene, 3/10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
118.59	118.59	118.49	118.13

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—For the near term, the benzene outlook is one of long supply, but with current price levels holding firm. There are factors in the long term picture that could bring some relief to the long supply position, such as the expected substantial increased demand for durable goods which it is felt will be well sustained for the entire year.

The automotive industry expects to turn out at least two million more cars than it produced last year. Such output will, of course, require more steel, the production of which will in turn up the benzene output from coaltar sources. However, if autos go better, so will other consumer durables, all of which will add up to considerably more benzene consumption by way of phenol and styrene and other derivatives, than the added coaltar source benzene output.

Against this potential relief in long supplies, however, is added petroleum source material slated to come on stream. This, it is felt, is likely to have the net effect of keeping the benzene market long for as far ahead as can be seen.

While the rate of imports of benzene in terms of gallons is currently not as high as it has been in certain past years, what hurts domestic industry is that the benzene which is coming in represents a greater percentage of total benzene being used, than it did in the peak import years. Particularly, this is painful in view of increased domestic volume available, in relation to consumption.

During the current unofficial visit of Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan to the United States, he was publicly queried as to whether or not the Soviet was trying to damage American domestic markets and industry by selling benzene to American consumers in large volume at 26 cents per gallon delivered Gulf Coast. His reply was to the effect that the Soviet was trying no such thing, but merely selling it at the world market price.

To some people who did not think twice, this seemed to ring true because benzene does move locally in Europe at around this figure. Certain distressed lots of material of U.S. domestic origin may have moved at around this figure ex east coast dock. But of what does the world market consist? Certainly not of simply local European trade, nor of distressed lot sales.

At the mention of the term "world market" some people conjure up an idea of some vast indefinite area external to the United States. But the United States market in benzene is the big part of the total world market, and in the United States the price is 31 cents per gallon f.o.b. plant. Subtract from the Soviet 26 cent Gulf Coast price the cost of delivery charges back to the individual Soviet plants, and the net will be very substantially under any possible conception of a world market price, trade sources said.

Cresylic Acid—The cresylics maintained their firm price pattern at the new year, and no changes were looked for during the quarter. Trading was largely confined to moderate volume for prompt delivery on either spot or contract. As for 1959, there was no section of the industry that did not take an optimistic view.

Naphthalene—Naphthalene business volume remained just about as it had been. Buyers maintained a cautious attitude with respect to inventories because of the cloud of uncertainty hanging over the price structure, in the event that phthalic anhydride should be generally reduced to 17 cents. This has been threatened for several months. The general feeling is, that should such a phthalic price break become a reality, that many phthalic anhydride producing units will be thrown into such a cost/price squeeze, that the naphthalene price structure will have to give.

Toluene—There was practically no perceptible change in this market last week. Prices were unchanged, and supplies remained on the long side. Overall national capacity is such that much of the output from petroleum sources must find its way at reduced prices into the aviation and high octane gasoline production.

Intermediates

Aniline—Tariff Commission figures indicated production in October amounted to 10,991,289 pounds as against 9,041,304 in the previous month and 10,549,509 pounds in the comparable month last year. Output in the first ten months of 1958 was 71,061,641 pounds as compared to 87,406,491 pounds in the ten-month period last year. Price was unchanged from the levels established in late February of last year, when aniline was reduced 2c. per pound across the board.

Tankcar price was 18c. per pound; carload, 20c.; less carload, 21c. per pound, freight allowed.

Dodecylbenzene—Prices were reduced last week by a major producer by three-tenths cents per pound. Tankcar quantities which had heretofore been listed at 11.7 cents per pound, are now priced at 11.4 cents. This same price decline also applies to carlot and less carlot drum quantities. Accordingly, under the new schedule, drum carlots will be priced at 13.7 cents, and less than carlot drum quantitied at 14.7 cents per pound.

Output in the first ten months of the year reached 360.2 million pounds. The October production amounted to 32.6 million pounds, down from the 38-41 million pound level reported by Tariff Commis-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 18, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	597,723
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	32,768,579
Benzene	gals.	3,240,988
Coaltar	gals.	15,713,481
Crude chemical oils	gals.	411,764
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvents	gals.	106,261
Toluene	gals.	700,702
Xylene	gals.	199,241

Coal Chemicals

sion in the second and third quarters of 1958.

Nitrobenzene — Double distilled was quoted at 11 cents per pound in tanks, drum carlots at 13 cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 14 cents, on a freight allowed basis. Supplies were quite adequate to take care of all needs.

Phthalic Anhydride—There is nothing new to report in this market. Price patterns remained unchanged last week. At such time as 17 cent phthalic, long predicted, does come on the market, the feeling is that the market will drop to that level for a few months, and then undergo an upward revision to more realistic levels. Meanwhile, the hovering threat of the 17 cent price causes consumers to operate on minimum inventories.

Phthalonitrile—This material is available for research and development, as well as for commercial use. Its main outlet would logically be in the manufacture of phthalocyanine blues and greens by way of a more economical process. However, established manufacturers of these colors have capital investments in equipment whereby they manufacture the colors by a more costly operation.

At present they are reluctant to abandon use of their capital investment to switch to the cheaper process. Meanwhile, a perfectly good intermediate chemical is available but must wait the propitious time for economics to balance in its favor on established products, or the development of its use in new products where advantage of its merits may be taken without consideration of previous capital investment.

Styrene Monomer—A major producer announced a decrease of seven-tenths cents per pound in the price of rubber grade styrene monomer, and also a revision of the basis for price escalation, both effective April 1, 1959. Accordingly, as of April 1, the tankcar price of rubber grade will be 12 cents per pound, as compared with the present price of 12.7 cents. This same producer has recently completed a 40,000,000 pound increase in the rated capacity of the company's plant.

Reasons given for the price reduction were the economies involved in production operations via additional capacity and taking the bottlenecks out of process operations, together with the currently lower price structure on benzene.

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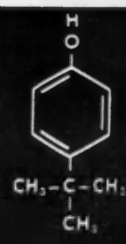

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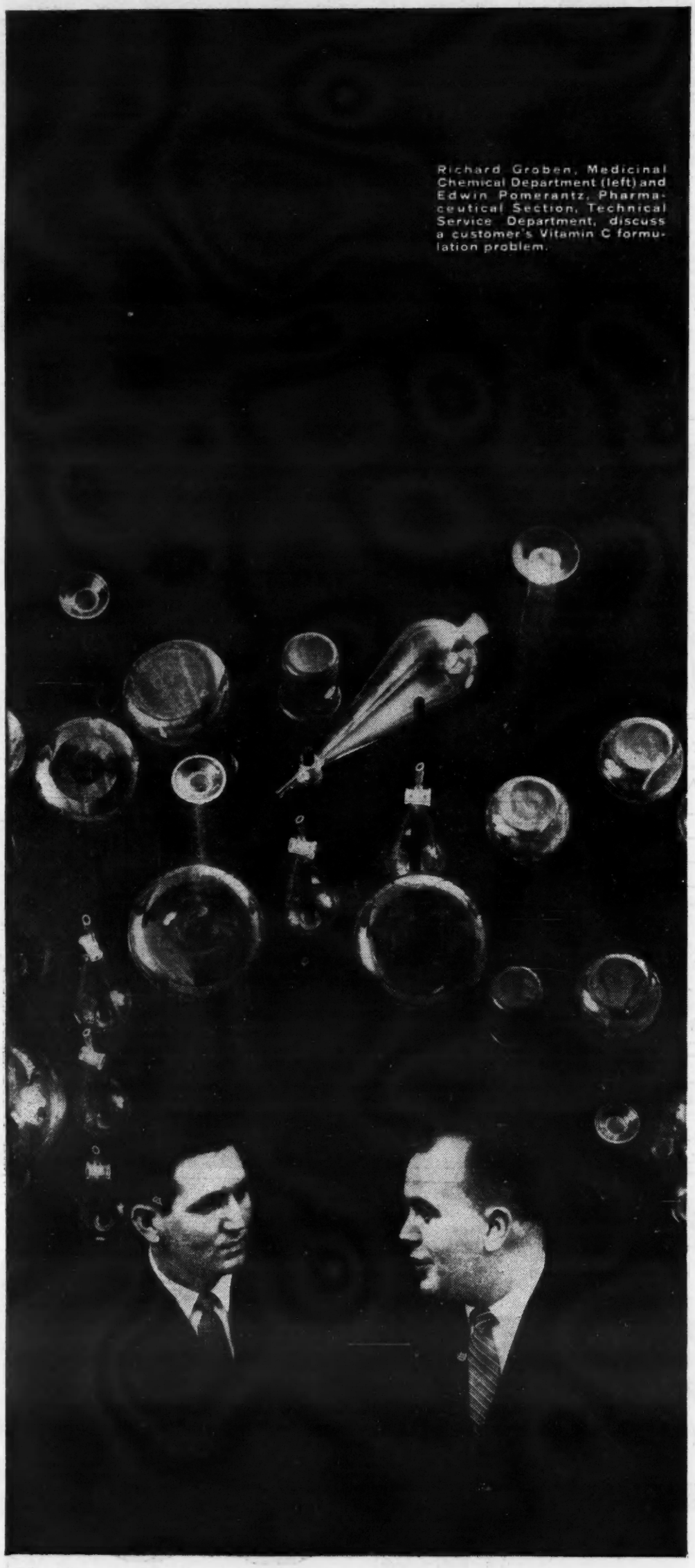

Richard Groben, Medicinal Chemical Department (left) and Edwin Pomerantz, Pharmaceutical Section, Technical Service Department, discuss a customer's Vitamin C formulation problem.

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He was advised to use Pfizer ethylcellulose-coated ascorbic and to granulate with starch paste. The potential customer was then able to produce the tablet he wanted with his own conventional drying equipment (also at this point, he stopped being a potential customer and became a regular Pfizer customer for Vitamin C). The ethylcellulose coating prevented the ascorbic acid from reacting with moisture to the extent that discoloration was avoided.

Data from subsequent accelerated stability tests run by Pfizer enabled the customer to proceed with production and sales.

Here again is a case history of a satisfied Pfizer bulk medicinal customer. One of the many who has taken profitable advantage of Pfizer's 22 years experience with vitamins. You, too, will be satisfied if you come to Pfizer with your Vitamin C needs.

Pfizer offers six U. S. P. forms of ascorbic acid plus a special grade for use in parenterals, ascorbic acid U.S.P. AA grade. Also in the Pfizer Vitamin C line are: ascorbic acid coated–sodium ascorbate–calcium ascorbate–ascorbyl palmitate.

Pfizer offers the following technical assistance on vitamin C:

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The Chemical Sales Division's bulk medicinal line includes vitamins (A, B-Complex, C), antibiotics, hydrocortisone, caffeine, L-Lysine, etc. Behind all of these stands Pfizer's Technical Service.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Branding increasing volume of tartaric acid imports a serious injury to the domestic industry, the five-man Tariff Commission last week (January 14) recommended unanimously that the duty on the chemical be raised to 12 cents per pound, currently 6 cents. At the same time, it recommended in a split (3 to 2) decision that the duty on cream of tartar be more than doubled, to 7½ cents. Thought to be the first instance of its kind where complete, 100 percent, protection was voted, the commission's recommendations now await Presidential action.

What Mr. Eisenhower's decision might be proved to be a fine matter for speculation late last week. Many in the trade decided the odds in favor of his accepting the commission's proposals. Those taking a negative view explained that current US state department trade policy favoring low tariffs and freer exchange of goods made his rejection equally as likely.

Preferring to withhold definite disclosure of plans pending the President's decision, the US producer of tartaric who so effectively stated its case before the commission did indicate, however, that it would reconsider resuming production if and when the "okay" on the higher tariff is given.

Meanwhile, back in New York another arm of the government was giving six major antibiotics producers the old one-two. Tussle involved charges that the "six" had conspired in restraint of trade where the tetracyclines were concerned. At week's end, the defendants seemed to have the upper hand (see story page 3) and all indications were that the case would drag on indefinitely.

Still another branch of the great bureaucracy had something important to say last week. This, the disclosure by Secretary Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that a new pain-killing drug had been discovered. Preliminary tests, the secretary said, showed that the drug was "ten times as effective as morphine, fifty times as effective as codeine." Discovered by two scientists at the National Institute of Health, the drug is now labeled NIH 7519. Several of the leading drug houses were said to be interested in producing the drug.

Aspirin—Major suppliers of bulk aspirin report that business continues at a characteristically good level with no unusual peaks or lows showing up on sales performance charts. Outlook is equally as good, according to certain members of the trade, referring to the fact that a leading "tableter" has already or will soon start up a second plant, indicative that aspirin consumption is increasing steadily, parallel to population growth.

Gelatin—The Census bureau reported November gelatin production at 4,471,000 pounds, against 5,074,000 in October, and 4,825,000, the same month a year prior; shipments at 4,134,000 pounds compared with 4,952,000 and 4,360,000; end-of-month stocks at 12,613,000 pounds versus 12,276,000 and 14,804,000.

Classified by type, November production of pharmaceutical grade gelatin amounted to 422,000 pounds, sharply above the 270,000 of October. Shipments were 317,000 pounds, leaving stocks of 949,000 pounds.

A trade report of last week indicated that demand for gelatin generally had been slow from the end of December through the early part of last week when interest resumed at a more normal pace. Pick-up was traced to the fact that consumers had completed inventory-taking and were thus prepared to start contracting for '59 requirements.

For edible gelatin, prices range from 54c. per pound (75 AOAC test) to 83c. per pound (275 AOAC test), barrels, carloads. The schedule appears firm.

Neomycin—Reduced 10 cents per gram in late November, listings of 25c. and 30c. per gram, kilo lots and less than kilo lots, respectively, remain the official postings. Indicating that price stability was to be looked for at these low levels, trade reports of last week found that demand has improved of late, following a lull in the latter part of December and the early "inventory-days" of this month.

Piperazine—New price schedules were issued January 1. For piperazine flake, a 40 cents reduction brought the truckload price to $1.60 per pound, the less truckload to $1.65, on a delivered basis.

Also reduced were piperazine citrate, to $1.04; dihydrochloride, to $1.12; hexahydrate, to 77c.; and piperazine phosphate, to 96c. per pound. Forementioned prices apply to quantities of 1,000 pounds or more and are quoted on an f.o.b. plant basis minimum freight allowed to destination in continental US.

Lower prices were made possible, sources said, by improved manufacturing technics and expanded markets.

Derivatives of anhydrous piperazine are used for the treatment of worms in swine, poultry and other animals, and in the manufacture of human anthelmintics and other pharmaceutical products.

Potassium Bitartrate—In a split (3 to 2) decision, the Tariff Commission recommended last week that the duty on potassium bitartrate (cream of tartar) be raised to 7½ cents, more than doubling the current 3.125 cents. Final action in the case is now up to the President.

Preferring to wait on Mr. Eisenhower's decision, trade sources had little to say on the subject last week. What comments they did make—and these mostly in the realm of conjecture — are given below under **Tartaric Acid.**

Reserpine—Here, as in other areas of the drug and fine chemicals market, import pressures have been considerable. Over the past few years, the result has been lower prices; in addition, availability of much foreign material has discouraged domestic production.

While the situation has not worsened appreciably, it is known that of late some large lots of imported reserpine have been traded at 90c. per gram, lower than the price quoted a short while back. Domestic producers have not responded to the challenge, however, realizing that to budge on the price line—currently set at $1.10 per gram in bulk, at $1.25 per gram for smaller quantities—would be suicide, operating costs being what they are.

Domestic supplies of reserpine are fully adequate; inquiry, interrupted by the holiday season and by inventory-taking earlier this month, promises to resume at a more normal level shortly, sources say.

Tartaric Acid—The five-man Tariff Commission, January 14, unanimously recommended that the duty on tartaric acid be raised to 12 cents per pound, double the current 6 cents. The ultimate decision in the matter belongs to the President and what action he might take proved to be a fine subject for conjecture late last week.

No comment was forthcoming from the domestic producer of tartaric who so effectively pleaded its case before the commission other than that the "news" was received with obvious jubilation. Disclosure of definite plans will have to wait on Mr. Eisenhower's decision, spokesman for the firm said; but at the same time indications were that the firm will resume production when and if the President goes along with the commission's recommendations.

Several of the importers of tartaric were frankly surprised by the news; surprised because the commission's decision did not reflect current US state department trade policy of low tariffs and free flow of goods. Like their domestic counterparts, they preferred to reserve comments till the case is finally resolved.

What effect the higher tariff may have on prices of imported tartaric is, of course, not yet known. On the face of it, it would appear that imported would jump from the current 40c.-41c. price range (large quantities) to 46c. or 47c. per pound. It's thought more likely however, that importers will be able to absorb part of the additional duty and establish a large lot

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
62.16	62.17	62.54	63.20

For Current Prices see page 9

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

listing in the vicinity of 44c. to 45c. per pound, compared with the domestic price of 49c. per pound.

The commission's decision relative to tartaric acid was thought to be the first such to recommend complete, 100 percent, protection.

Botanicals

Botanical markets kept to the quiet side last week with demand in many instances slower than is normally expected this time of year. Notable exceptions were psyllium seed blonde and psyllium husks which were subject to increasing interest.

Small lots of Hungarian chamomile flowers are expected to arrive here within the next three weeks, to be offered at $2.75 to $3 per pound.

Belladonna—Interest in the alkaloid was described as modest, stocks adequate, price as firm as botanical prices ever are at 30c. per pound for the leaf, 40c. per pound for the root.

Buchu Leaves—Requirements for buchu leaves for medical uses have increased in recent weeks but with a sufficient supply of this import available, the listing has not reflected the better demand position. Present price is $1.20 per pound, bales.

Chamomile Flowers—A few small lots of Hungarian chamomile flowers are expected here within the next few weeks. Provided the shipment passes government inspection, a dealer will offer the flowers at $2.75 to $3.00 per pound at that time.

For many months, Hungarian chamomile was unavailable and it was left to Roman material to fill requirements. Current and unchanged price on the Roman is $2.25 per pound.

Psyllium—Prices were unchanged last week but dealers' reports indicated that the trend was definitely upward, commensurate with the rise in demand. Psyllium seed, blonde was posted at 16c. to 18c. per pound, bags; husks at 37c. per pound.

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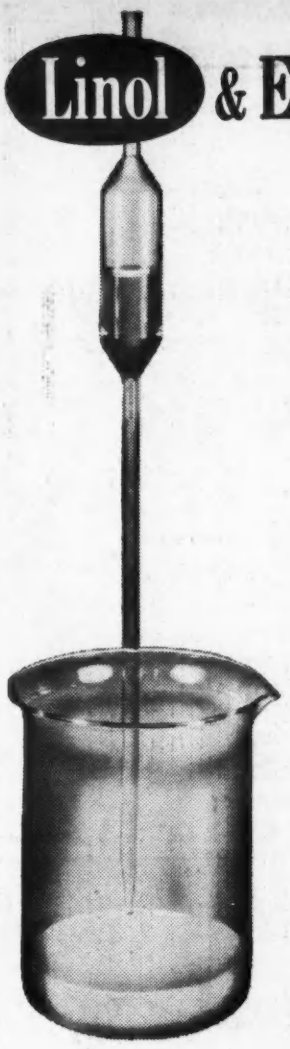

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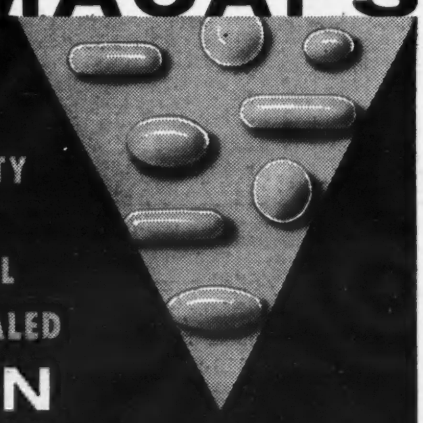

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Tartrates Duty Hike Could Reopen Plant

—Continued from page 3

when it acquired the Brooklyn facility from Standard Brands, Inc.

Except for a brief period in 1954 and 1955, Stauffer's Brooklyn plant from 1946 until it was closed down last September was the nation's only tartar products producing facility.

In 1930, there were three other domestic makers besides Stauffer—Standard Brands, Harshaw Chemical Company and Chas. Pfizer & Co.

Harshaw gave up in 1935. Pfizer discontinued operations in 1942, resumed production briefly in 1954 and 1955, and then shut down again. Standard Brands sold out to Stauffer in '40.

Last week's Tariff Commission recommendations were unanimous on tartaric acid, but were split three-to-two on the proposed cream of tartar duty hike.

Why Two Commissioners Opposed Boost

Vice-chairman Joseph E. Talbot and Commissioner J. Weldon Jones did not believe a case had been made for boosting the tariff on cream of tartar because, they said, imports have been declining since 1956 while domestic output has been on the increase.

In its conclusions, the commission found that imports of tartaric acid have increased sharply, though irregularly, since the tariff concession was granted on the acid in 1950.

In 1949, the year preceding the tariff concession, imports totalled 13,000 pounds; by 1951 they had reached 1,125,000 pounds. They declined to 323,000 pounds in 1954, but since that year have risen steadily to 1,258,000 pounds in 1956, 1,600,000 pounds in 1957 and 1,727,000 pounds in the first eight months of 1958.

Domestic production on the other hand, the commission said, has declined irregularly since the tariff concession was granted. Annual production in 1956 and 1957 averaged only 67 percent as much as the production in 1950, while production in 1958 during the first eight months (when the Stauffer plant was still operating) was only 27 percent as large as in 1950.

Imported tartaric acid, laid down in the United States and duty-paid, sold for 40 cents a pound in New York in October, 1958, while the domestic material was being quoted at 49 cents per pound.

Annual imports of cream of tartar in the two most recent years for which complete data are available (1956 and 1957) averaged considerably higher than the imports in either of the two preceding years or in any of the years immediately preceding the duty concession year of 1950, the commission said.

Cream of Tartar Output Smaller

Domestic production has been substantially smaller in recent years, and in 1958 was only 70 percent as large as the average annual production in the three preceding years.

The price of the imported product, it was added, ordinarily is substantially less than domestic cream of tartar. In October, 1958, the New York wholesale price of the imported product was 33½ cents per pound while the domestic material was quoted at 40 cents a pound.

Is Phenol the Joker?

—Continued from page 3

merely a financial transaction and in no way can be construed as the first step in a merger.

The company said last week that it will call in its preferred stock and will set aside, apparently out of the proceeds of the loan, $850,000 for this purpose. A major portion of the loan is earmarked by Catalin for expansion.

Dow president Leland I. Doan and Harry Krehbiel, Catalin president, both had relatively non-committal statements to make on the loan.

As the two chemical executives see it, the investment represents a vote of confidence by Dow in Catalin's future as a growth company.

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ADM PLASTICS SALES MANAGER: Norman J. Harris, named sales manager of its plastics department by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hercules Cellulose Unit Announces 5 Appointments

The cellulose products department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed George M. Taylor to head up the sales of "Penton," a new chlorinated polyether plastic, and has given new assignments to four other plastics sales representatives.

The representatives and their areas are: Daniel G. Welsh, Wilmington; Paul Metzger, Los Angeles; John D. Cochrane 3rd, Detroit, Mich., and John Y. Lomax, New York.

Drug Industry Eyes

—Continued from page 5

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- It appeared to maintain full pain-killing effectiveness in these patients after three weeks' administration with no increase in dosage.
- It can be produced synthetically, and is entirely free of reliance on opium. Secretary Flemming reports that there is now an acute world-wide shortage of opium available for medicinal purposes.

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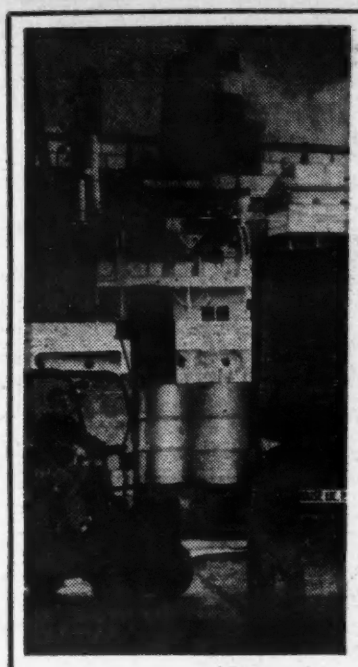

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Price changes in the essential oils market were in the form of an advance in amyris oil and a decline in rosemary oil. One of the most important essential oils in Haiti amyris oil, like vetiver oil, has been affected by the political unrest on the island. Bergamot continued among the persistently firm oils. Over the past years harvests have been small thus creating a lack of carryover as well. As a result of these two factors, prices have moved higher discouraging buyers. Sandalwood was another oil to be moving up the scale again. In the summer months of last year prices edged upwards, but then in the fall declined. Once more sandalwood moves up. With all crop oils there are bad years and there are good years. Spearmint oil had a bad year last year. Stocks were limited and prices advanced. Prices were still advanced last week and will be until new crop replacements arrive.

The situation in France rates observing. During the last week of December the French currency was devaluated 17½ percent. As yet, the effect the devaluation will have on the essential oils business in France is uncertain. In the past the tendency has been for prices to drop somewhat. This fact, coupled with reports from Grasse that stocks of most flower oils are ample and that demand is moderate could mean a downward trend this year. It was not expected that the devaluation would go to the full extent of 17½ percent. Also, it is known that current essential oil levels are already at the bottom of the barrel. Only time will tell whether the devaluation will be an advantage or disadvantage to prices.

The aromatic chemicals market was quiet last week with only a minor price decline in eugenol. A constituent of clove oil which has been fluctuating for some time, eugenol has not declined since November of last year. Current demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals for the account of the toiletry and proprietary trades was said to be quiet, but an upturn is expected in a few weeks as preparations get underway for the Easter holiday trade.

In the seeds and spices market there continued to be pressure on spot due to the restricted demand of cassia. Celery seed was said to be strong, and new crop is still six months in the future. New arrivals on Moroccan coriander seed were being offered at reasonable prices while still on the docks. It was also noted that cummin appeared to be easier last week as Turkish and Iranian arrivals have eliminated the scarcity. According to spot reports, Yugoslavian fennel seed was now available on the docks; oregano was hovering at the lows of the year; and French thyme and marjoram were slightly lower even though stocks were not large.

Price Trends

Advanced
Amyris oil, 10c. per lb.

Reduced
Eugenol, 5c. per lb.
b-Ionone, 25c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, Spanish, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
148.07	148.10	147.88	145.83

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Sources listed this material as ranging from $3.00 to $3.75 per pound last week. A softer trend was noted in November and December, but it would appear that it has evened off. It was felt that dealers were trying to move the oil on a falling market as there was not a great deal of abies siberica oil left.

Amyris—Listings moved up 5c. per pound last week to a range of $1.35 to $1.75. The market had been unchanged since December when the oil rose. Amyris oil is said to be the second most important essential oil produced in Haiti. Production varies depending upon the demands from American soapers. The present unsettled political situation in Haiti has been listed as the cause for the rising prices.

Bergamot—Prices of the item continued to be firm on reports that the crop this year will be no larger than that of 1958. It was thought that the Consortium's quota system would be in effect for at least another year due to the succession of small crops over the years coupled with the lack of old crop carryover. Prices have risen about 35 percent since 1955, and sources estimated that if prices continue to rise buyers will become discouraged from using this oil and thus it will become difficult to place any larger crop which could occur in future years.

Citronella—Late last year, the Formosan government reduced the floor level on this oil from 85c. to 60c. per pound, f.o.b. Sources have estimated the exports this year to run to approximately one-half million pounds more than last year. It appears doubtful that there will be any firming of the citronella prices in view of the current situation of oversupply and lack of demand. Citronella oil felt another price reduction two weeks ago. Ceylon type of oil was listed as ranging from 58c. to 65c. per pound, and Java type was quoted at 55c. to 60c.

Clove Bud—The market held to previously established levels, according to report from dealers contacted last week. A spurt in buying last summer helped lend strength to this market. However, by fall the flurry had begun to slacken and price moved downward. In recent weeks levels have reached a plateau and held it. Interest was modest at current listings. Trade sources queried were uncertain what effect, if any, the devaluation of the franc, which took place three weeks ago, would have in this market. It has been pointed out that in the past, after a devaluation, prices have tended to sag. However, with quotations already at such low levels it was felt unlikely that prices could decline much further without going below the profit making level.

Geranium—Spot prices of the material continued to be some of the firmest in the essential oils market. Shipping prices were also reported to be up due to the increased demand for the oil. No further advances have been posted for this oil. Bourbon grade geranium oil was ranged from $19 to $21 while Algerian was listed at $16.50 to $18.50 per pound.

Orange—The market was still moving back to normal levels last week. The current price of Florida orange oil was $1.10 to $1.70 while California oil was listed at $1.95 to $2.35 per pound. The orange oil price in January 1958, before the freezes in Florida which caused the listings to skyrocket was about 50c. Once again this year, farmers were plagued by the possibility of another damaging freeze. Now, it appears that the danger has passed.

Petitgrain—The oil was listed in a range of $2.35 to $2.90 per pound last week. Prices have fluctuated in a narrow margin over the past months. Supply was reported to be good and demand was moderate.

Rosemary—The price trend in this market, as with many other oils, continued to be downward last week. The inside listing of Spanish rosemary oil slipped 5c. per pound last week to a range of 95c. to $1.35. Consumer interest remained fairly listless and material was abundant.

Sandalwood—Two weeks ago the oil firmed 20c. to a listing which ranged from $13 to $14.50 per pound. Demand has increased since the first of the year which has made prices go up. During the summer months last year sandalwood oil was advancing to higher levels. In the fall months, however, the oil began to decline. Now it appears to be moving upward again.

Spearmint—Another strong point in the essential oils picture was spearmint oil.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended January 9

Black pepper, 140 bags.
Cassia, 17 lots, 1,520 bales.
Colombo root, 205 bags.
Cumin seed, 77 bags.
Nutmegs, 3 bags.
Papain, 5 lots, 228 cases.
Poppy seed, 384 bags.

GIVAUDAN CHICAGO MANAGER: Robert L. Williams, appointed manager of the Chicago branch office of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, and its associated companies—Givaudan Flavors, Inc., and Sindar Corporation. Mr. Williams succeeds Dudley F. Lum who has stepped down in a move preparatory to retirement.

Essential Oils

Last year's crop was under expectations. Prices of good quality oil were well held, and advances could occur in the near future as stocks are used before new crop replacements start coming in. The price last week of spearmint oil held a range of $6.50 to $7.10 per pound.

Average return on last year's spearmint crop was 32c. per pound higher than during 1957, according to a report of the Department of Agriculture. Yield amounted to 47 pounds per acre last year as against 45 in 1957 and 37 pounds during the eight-year period.

Vetiver—The unstable political conditions in Haiti have caused vetiver oil prices to rise during the past months. Price was quoted at a range of $12 to $13.50 per pound last week. It was not known in the trade when the market would be back to normal.

Haitian vetiver oil had been at the head of the market and Haiti had been the area with the lowest prices. The margin has been narrowing and now Haitian oil is priced higher than either Bourbon or Java oil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellal—Prices of the material displayed a softer tone during November of last year, sources agreed. The depressed price picture of citronella oil from which citronellal is derived, was the cause for the softness. The price last week was steady at a range of $1.45 to $2.10 per pound.

Eugenol — This aromatic chemical had been quiet and unchanged since November of last year when there were several declines. Last week a producer lowered the price of eugenol 5c. to a range of $1.65 to $2.25 per pound for material in drums. Eugenol is a constituent of the clove oils which have been tending to the soft side of the market of late.

Geraniol—Listings were maintained at previous levels last week. The market has been steady in the past couple of months after a series of reductions in November which were attributed to lower costs of basic materials. Extra grade geraniol was listed at a range of $1.60 to $2.25, and standard grade was ranged from $2.05 to $3.40. Soap grade geraniol read at $1.10 to $1.75 per pound.

Hydroxycitronellal — Since the beginning of the new year this material has been without price changes. At the end of last year hydroxycitronellal declined due to the low level of citronella oil of which this aromatic chemical is a derivative. Hydroxycitronellal ranged from $4 to $4.80 per pound last week.

b-Ionone—A producer last week reduced the price of beta ionone 25c. to a range of $3.95 to $4.90 per pound. During the last two months of 1958 several aromatic chemicals, including beta ionone, declined. The material was affected by the depressed price conditions of citral from which the ionones are constructed.

Vanillin—Producers have reported good advance commitments for this month. This market has been expanding, and one of the contributing factors is the growth in population and the rising personal income which have brought a wider variety of vanilla-flavored products into being. Vanillin prices were steady at levels established in July of last year. This is one market that has shown good price stability.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia — It was reported that limited demand was continuing to exert pressure on the spot market last week, although the shipping markets remained steady.

Pepper—There appeared to be a broader interest in deliveries of black pepper through June last week which caused futures to advance fractionally. Due to the continuing limited demand, spots failed to show any noticeable change. It was also noted that the costs of storing unsold pepper was continuing to keep the market in check. It was felt, however, that the persisting strength from source would eventually correct the situation.

On the white pepper market shipping prices were showing no weakness. Thus, futures were fairly close to spot levels.

Pimento — Competitively priced lots of Jamaica allspice were said to be moving freely. All of the December shipments have now arrived on spot. It was felt that it was only a matter of time before the market began to reflect the higher replacement levels. Mexican stocks were small, and additions are not expected prior to the pickle spice season.

Drug, Antitrust Sessions

—Continued from page 7

inspection division of the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, will speak on the meat inspection act; H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, will talk on the narcotic drugs act, and William C. Drumm, chairman of the joint legislative committee on imitation food products and problems of the New York state legislature, will give a paper on the food additives amendment of New York state food law.

Speakers at the meeting of the antitrust section will include John W. Gwynne, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and Victor R. Hansen, assistant Attorney General and head of the Department of Justice's antitrust division, both of whom will speak on the administration of federal antitrust laws.

Also Loftus Becker, legal advisor to the Department of State, will speak on antitrust law and relations with foreign nations; Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York will talk on the application of antitrust laws to sports, and New York Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, will deliver a paper on New York State antitrust laws.

Also, Milton Handler, chairman of the bar association's committee on New York state antitrust laws will deliver the group's annual report.

Essential Oil Industry

—Continued from page 7

bers of our industry taking a new interest in foreign markets as they follow their customers far afield."

Along with Mr. Keller, who is from Schimmel & Co., and who was re-elected president of the association, other officers were chosen for the year to come. They include:

Vice-president, J. Cassullo, president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; secretary-treasurer, F. F. Dittrich, treasurer of Ungerer & Co.; and the following members of the executive committee: P. J. Coutin, president of Coutin Associates; R. E. Horsey, vice-president of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; E. Manheimer, vice-president of J. Manheimer; George Mann, vice-president of Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company; and Bernard Polak, of Polak's Frutal Works.

Soapers to Eye

—Continued from page 7

determine how the changes can be utilized to improve performance and profitability.

The convention—which is to be the thirty-second annual one for the association—will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-22. Featured will be a session of the Glycerine Producers Association, to be held along with the general meeting on the closing day.

The meeting will consist of several sections, including:

"Fatty Acids and Derivatives in Special-Purpose Soaps and Detergents."

"The Outside Factors That Influence Product Improvement and Sales."

"Product Improvement Based on Ingredients."

"Product Improvement Based on Packaging."

"Time of Transition for Alkyd Resins."

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Coatings Materials

The flow of production statistics from the various Services, Bureaus and Departments of the Federal Government continued in full swing last week, and some of the more interesting of the latest batch are reproduced below. But, except for a price decline in Argentine casein and a sharp reduction in a specialty grade of polypropylene, nothing of greater immediacy was reported from the coatings market. The plastic reduction, one of a sort frequently encountered in new materials, was made possible by production economies. This particular grade, which is used in applications where light weight is a must-requirement, has been on the market for about a year.

Heavy supply in the Argentine accounted for Casein's sudden break of 1½ cents per pound to 18½ cents, tankcars, February and March delivery. Some influence was also wielded by producers' uncertainty about changes in currency exchange rates.

The supply buildup, dealers say, was brought on by an exceptionally heavy December output. Prospects are for continued high output during this and the following month, according to reports from the Argentine. Although no response in consumption has been felt here yet, the ½ cent differential now subsisting between casein and soya protein is likely to entice some buyers back from the latter material. If the differential is sustained for a reasonable period of time or is broadened, such a result is more than likely.

That previously reported trimming in polyethylene had become just about industrywide by last Friday. The material was quoted at 38 cents per pound, tankcars, marking an overall decline of 9 cents during the past year. A period of competitive price shading was said to have preceded the latest reduction. While this rather than policy accounted for the move, it might nevertheless have the happy effect of broadening the market, one trade source said. Unless, he added, comparable adjustments are made in low density polyethylene and polypropylene.

The international situation provided subject matter for a good deal of conjecture in trade circles last week, and it was unanimously agreed that Mikoyan's visit here, with offers of peace (in place of that unsettling, if not menacing "peaceful co-existence") and increased trade, would have no short-term effect on coatings markets, regardless of which way the wind blew. But what if the wind started to blow in both directions and turned out to be a warmer wind, bringing with it a gradual thaw in the cold war, what would happen then? Trade sources agreed that this was a question of very broad scope.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, imp, Ang., 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
103.09	103.09	103.09	101.50

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for November, 1958, with figures for October, 1958, and November, 1957, reported for comparison.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
November, 1958	121,246	27,042	148,288
October, 1958	119,346	27,457	146,803
November, 1957	118,655	29,367	148,022

Shipments

November, 1958	124,819	28,723	153,542
October, 1958	135,594	30,244	165,838
November, 1957	123,616	27,835	151,451

Stocks

November, 1958	103,333	97,829	301,162
October, 1958	206,913	99,510	306,423
November, 1957	243,983	76,026	320,009

Exports

November, 1958	*	*	*
October, 1958	23,701	11,234	34,935
November, 1957	25,467	12,792	38,259

Copper Oxide—Copper was strong in foreign markets last week, which induced American custom smelters to advance quotations fractionally. Since oxide usually takes its signal from primary producers of metal, who by week's end had made no move, there was no change in the pigment group.

Demands from makers of metal finishes and other coatings are coming in at a moderate to brisk pace, producers report. Supply is ample.

Lead Pigments—No sign of a real seasonal lull yet, but buying has slackened off a bit from the heavy pace of mid-December, sources in the trade report. The retail paint market retains its good tone, and demands from that quarter for white lead are undiminished. The influence of bad weather, however, has cut into construction work and its requirement of red lead.

Steadiness has characterized all prices in this group since last October when red lead, recouping the desultory losses of earlier months, advanced a spectacular 2½c. per pound in a matter of days. The administrative decree limiting imports lit the fuse.

Titanium Dioxide—Market ruled uniformly steady against moderate consuming interest last week. Supply was judged adequate to take care of all consuming requirements.

Output of titanium dioxide in October reached 40,302 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, off slightly from September's 40,905 short tons. Stocks by the end of the month had risen to 44,645 tons from the 42,041 reported a month earlier.

Zinc Pigments—The rubber outlet, trade sources report, is showing the most gumption for this time of the year. A cheerful contrast indeed to the funereal atmosphere that was cast upon rubber accounts last year by the stony coldness of the automobile market. Paint demand is not at all bad either, these sources say.

Synthetic Resins

Polyethylene—The recent 5c. per pound reduction in high density polyethylene is now just about industry-wide. The new schedule lists tankcars at 38c. per pound, an overall decline of 9c. since January of last year.

At this writing, no comparable change has been posted for the competitive resin, polypropylene. Some trade sources still anticipate action in that quarter and possibly in low density polyethylene, which has been placed at a disadvantage by so sharp a cut in the premium material. One company last Wednesday posted a 7c. per pound reduction in its recently introduced lightweight polypropylene. This move was said to have had no connection with the polyethylene trimming.

Bureau of the census recently gathered and collated some data on converted flexible packaging products. Shipments of unsupported polyethylene, the Bureau said, totaled 6,353,000 pounds in October as against September's 6,063,000 pounds. Polyethylene in combination with other films by lamination scored a sharp advance to 1,138,000 pounds from September's 837,000, while polyethylene in combination with paper, foil or with foil combinations declined narrowly to 548,000 pounds from the previous month's 577,000.

Natural Resins

Dammar Gum — Though restricted to prompt needs, sales reached a good volume for the week, dealers reported. All grades requested were in good supply with prices unchanged.

Singapore grades were available 36c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Siam held at a range of 30c. to 33c. per pound in bags.

Shellac — Prices held steady and unchanged against moderate buying interest. Orange grades moved at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for superfine. Bleached was subject to good call at 46c. for bone-

Coatings Materials

dry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine prices broke sharply last week, pulling the local price for futures down 1½c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, February and March delivery. The break was attributed to heavy stocks, estimated between 7,000 and 8,000 tons, at the source. Another factor was said to be producers' uncertainty over the future of exchange rates.

An exceptionally brisk production pace in December led to the supply buildup. Prospects are for continued high production during this and the following month, sources in the Argentine say.

If this brings further weakening of prices or merely makes for steadiness at the current level, dealers guess that some of the consuming trade will be enticed back to the market. The competitive material, soya protein, is priced at 19c. per pound, where, until now, it has always either undersold or equalled Argentine quotations.

Glue — The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during November with October's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	Nov.	Oct.
Hide glue, total	4,534	4,793
Low grade	2,057	2,096
Medium grade	1,409	1,368
High grade	753	954
Extra high grade	315	375
Bone glue, total	4,922	5,585
Green	3,570	4,165
Extracted	1,352	1,420
Glue, total	9,456	10,378

Shipments

Hide glue, total	4,674	5,001
Low grade	1,892	2,025
Medium grade	1,540	1,587
High grade	996	1,115
Extra high grade	246	274
Bone glue, total	4,500	5,779
Green	3,081	4,110
Extracted	1,419	1,669
Glue, total	9,174	10,780

Stocks

Hide glue, total	23,749	23,889
Low grade	8,072	7,907
Medium grade	8,425	8,556
High grade	5,488	5,731
Extra high grade	1,764	1,695
Bone glue, total	11,262	10,840
Green	8,241	7,752
Extracted	3,021	3,088
Glue, total	35,011	34,729

Naval Stores

The Georgia-Florida rosin market retained a firm to strong position throughout December, according to Agricultural Marketing Service's monthly report. Sales reached double the volume of the previous month, the Service said, while prices in all categories advanced. WG, closing the month 40c. per pound higher in drums, led the pack. Mediums, because of urgent demand, also advanced sharply and closed in a tight supply position.

The weighted average price for all grades on 12,089 drums, f.o.b. plants, was reported at $8.32, as compared with $8.42 the previous month and $7.88 for December, 1957. The lower price average was accounted for by the fact that October sales included 64 percent mediums as against the previous month's 22 percent. Overall sales volume was tabbed by the Service at 20,494 drum equivalents, a gain of 10,130 over November and 11,689 higher than the figure for December of last year. Export sales, at 2,485 drums, showed a decline of 1,132 from November and an increase of 294 over December a year ago. Domestic sales consisted of 59 percent drums, 8.3 percent bags and 20.6 percent hot rosin, with export sales accounting for 12.1 percent of the total.

The turpentine market was relatively static during the month. Light demand failed to affect prices because supply was also light and dealers were not inclined to push sales. Volume was at a meager 65,690 gallons as against 176,800 a month earlier and 103,725 in December of last year.

Pledges to the CCC loan program during the month comprised 1,395 drums of rosin and 3,870 gallons of turpentine. The program closed the year with totals of 17,434 drums of rosin and 173,845 gallons of turpentine. Cumulative sales of rosin from the ATFA Redemption Pool, the Service noted, cleared all stocks save 4,355 drums of WG which will be offered for sale until July 1, 1959. Turpentine stocks were entirely cleared.

Pine Gum—For the week ended January 3 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $23.38 as compared with $23 the previous week and $21.76 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 5,200 barrels as against the previous week's 5,100 and 7,640 a year ago. Content per barrel included 8.19 gallons of turpentine and 296.2 pounds of rosin. Gum trading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 0; WG, 1; N, 45; M, 43; and K and below, 11.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 9	Mon. Jan. 12	Tues. Jan. 13	Wed. Jan. 14	Thurs. Jan. 15
Drums—					
M	$8.50	...	...	...	...
WG	...	$8.93	$8.52	$8.55	$9.00
WW	9.05‡	...	...	9.12	9.20
Bags—					
K	8.21[1]	...	...	...	...
WW	9.15	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended January 15), M or better, $7.80, $8.00.

Sales, USDA
671* 240* 160* 489* 160*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

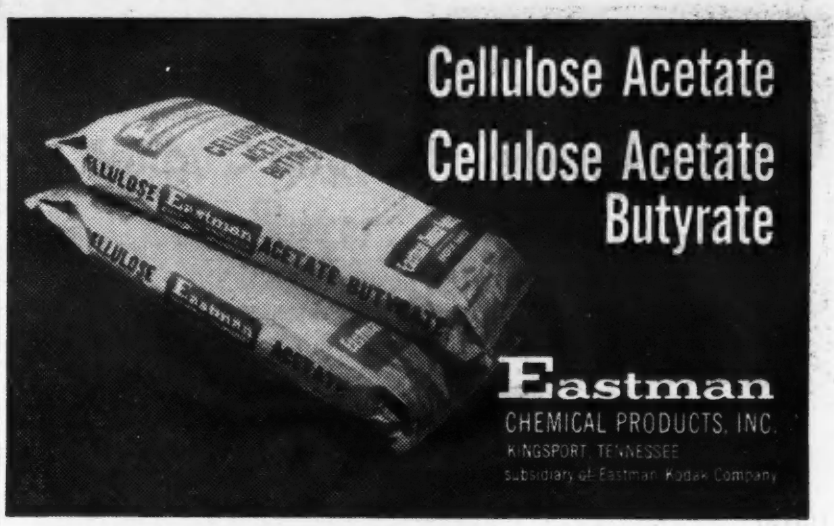
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	...	...
Sales	...	...	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ‡ Gallons. § Average price.
[1] K or better.



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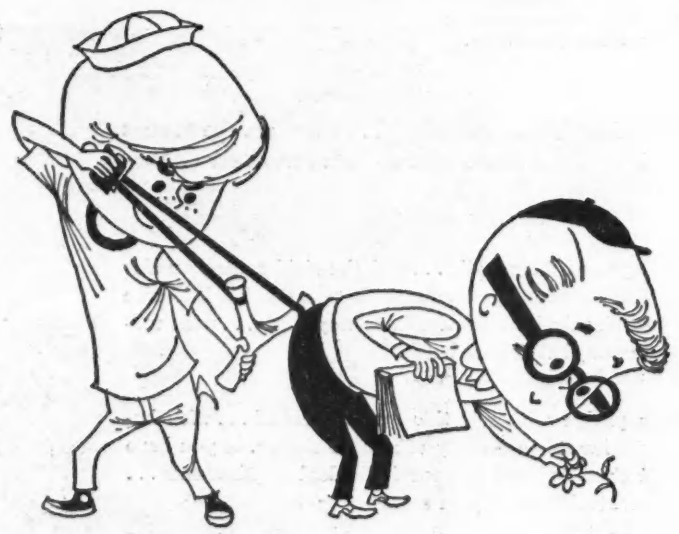

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Weakness continued in animal oils led by lard last week. Trend of lard market continued downward, reaching new season lows, with cash lard registering the lowest level since early February, 1953. This affected other animal grades, oleo oil and edible tallow declined fractionally. Inedible grades also were unsettled and lower. Tallow and greases continued easy with light trading transacted at fractional declines. Grease and tallow oils were weak and asking prices were shadable.

Edible vegetable oils were quiet, but steady, as a result of the announcement of an agreement between the US and Spain for the purchase of about 150,000 tons of vegetable oils under PL 480. This resulted in a firmer tone in cottonseed and soybean oils. Peanut was easy and lower.

Oilmeals were stronger, especially for prompt delivery. Soybean meal was higher and lifted $6 per ton. Linseed meal continued strong at the recent sharp advance. Cottonseed meal production was sold up and advanced $2 per ton. Peanut meal was firmer, advancing $1 per ton.

Crushers raised linseed oil 3/10 cent a pound, following purchases of flaxseed at higher prices. Trading was active before higher schedule became effective for January-April delivery. While consuming demand for Brazilian castor oil was limited, stocks available for prompt delivery were well held due to the paucity of offers for shipment from Brazil. Tung oil was slightly lower for prompt delivery. Producers are maintaining prices for limited stocks of crude menhaden, despite the lack of buying interest for export and domestic delivery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, $6 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 7/10c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 17, 1958
119.89	117.94	117.80	102.27

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Demand was restricted to actual needs. No. 1 Brazilian was unchanged, at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, but market tone was steadier due scarcity of offers from Brazil. Domestic grades were held at current quotations.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	1,562,000	3,030,300
Previous week	.....	1,200,000
Corresponding week, 1958	1,753,200	3,242,000
Total this year	3,562,000	5,830,300
Corresponding period, 1958	1,938,150	7,722,000

Coconut—Trading was reported quiet. Offers of crude for shipment were reduced to 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, for prompt shipment. Supplies on spot also were lower and offered at 20¼c., tankcars and shadable on a firm bid. Late January-February delivery was unchanged at 19¾c., tankcars.

Corn—Trading in crude were noted at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills prompt delivery and ⅛c. more asked. Refined was unchanged at 15.35c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading was fairly active on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market held on a steady basis, registering light gains for all positions, chiefly due to the agreement with Spain for the purchase of 150,000 tons of vegetable oils under PL 480. Turkey also was expected shortly to buy 135,000 tons shortly on the same basis.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 16, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	394	13.32	12.95	13.30@13.31
May	419	13.15	12.97	13.15S
July	78	12.93	12.70	12.97S
Sept.	41	12.45	12.25	12.38@12.43
Oct.	1	12.15	12.15	12.30@12.34
Dec.	11	12.25	12.20	12.18@12.23

Total sales and switches 944 contracts.

Consuming demand was limited, but a steady tone prevailed in cash oils. Refined salad was maintained at 14⅜c., tankcars, New York prompt delivery. Export interest in crude oil kept this market firm. Offerings were light and closely held. In the Valley, 10⅞c. was bid for tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Waco was 10⅝c. bid and Lubbock, 10⅜c., bid, same basis. In the southeast, prices ranged from 11⅛c. to 11¼c., same basis.

Flaxseed—Bids were raised 8c. but later reduced to $2.90 per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Demand improved in this market as crushers were forced to replenish dwindling inventories. Bids advanced 8c. a bushel and bookings reached the largest total of many weeks, but later reduced to $2.90 per bushel. Demand tapered off after the advance. Five cars and 10,000 bushels in truck-lots traded in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings amounted to 43 cars and 38,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 67 cars, compared with 304 a year ago. Shipped were 18 cars, against 43 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Past week	117,250	469,000	31,500
Since Sept. 1	9,012,100	11,504,750	1,244,250

Linseed—Oil quotations were lifted 3/10c. per pound. Raw oil was higher at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, January-April shipment; 13c., April-July. Trading was active at 12½c. before the higher schedule became effective for January-March shipment.

Olive—Moderate trading was reported for shipment, while demand for spot delivery was slow. Tunisian oil was quoted at $54 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York. Spanish oil was offered at $57, same basis, f.o.b. shipping point. Spanish oil on spot was unchanged at $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Tunisian ranged from $2.30 to $2.35, as to quantity.

Production of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin for the third consecutive year is expected to exceed 1 million short tons. While the forecast for 1958-59 represents a decline of 8 percent from 1957-58, the quantity exceeds the 4-year 1954-57 average by almost 3 percent and the 5-year 1935-39 average by nearly 12 percent. In the Near East and Africa, most producing countries are having a good year in the biennial cycle. The doubling of production in these areas is expected largely to offset the decline in Europe.

Peanut—Crude oil was easier and sold at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast. Refined was lower at 15¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that limited quantities of 1958-crop peanuts acquired by the CCC under price support operations will be offered for domestic crushing or export each week through July 1959.

Price support on 1958-crop peanuts has been extended to approximately 22,000 tons of Spanish peanuts in the southwest area; 9,000 tons of Virginia, 10,000 tons of Spanish, and 76,000 tons of runner type peanuts in the southeast area; and 20,000 tons of Virginia type peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina area.

Rapeseed—Trading was light and spotty. Market was easier with lower cost of replacements. Tankcars were quoted at 13¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Authorization to Spain under PL 480 for the purchase of 150,000 tons, chiefly of soybean oil created a firmer tone in this market. Crude sold and bid at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, January shipment; at 9⅝c., asked, February and 9½c., March, same

Oils, Fats and Waxes

basis. Refined salad was quoted at 11.80c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—Trading was light and spotty. Tankcars were sold at 21½c. per pound, New York for prompt delivery. March forward was quoted at 21c., same basis. Drums were held at 22⅝c. to 23½c., spot, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was weaker and declined sharply. Spot stocks were lower at 78c. to 83c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Market was slightly easier and prompt shipment sold at $243 per ton c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market continued unsettled and light trading was reported at ¼c. lower. Yellow grease ranged from 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to quality. Choice white was lower at 7⅜c. to 7½c., same basis.

Lard—Weak tone prevailed the market registering lower lows for this season. Cash lard declined to 9.3c., drums, Chicago, the lowest level since early February 1953.

Oleo Oil—Extra was easier and declined sharply. Carlots were quoted at 15½c. per pound, drums, New York basis and 15¾c. for smaller quantities. Oleo stearine was sold at 14c. per pound, drums, carlots.

Tallow—Market tone continued easy and quotations were off ¼c. per pound. Light trading was reported in bleachable fancy at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Offers were quite liberal, with few takers. Prime ranged from 7⅛c. to 7¼c.; special, 7c. to 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6¾c. to 7c., same basis. Edible tallow also was unsettled and lower at 8¾c. to 8⅞c., tankcars, New York basis. Export business was quiet. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 8⅞c. to 9c., drums, f.a.s. and 7⅝c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Moderate volume of trading was reported for prompt shipment on the basis of 8¼c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Market was steady for spot and later delivery.

Menhaden—Buying interest lagged for domestic and export delivery. Crude was entirely nominal at 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Refined grades were unchanged and steady. Light pressed oil was maintained at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Improved demand and light offering strengthened the market. Meal, 41 percent was higher at $72 to $73 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $74, in the southeast for January-February shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market stronger. February delivery up $5 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Good demand prevailed in this market and supplies were limited. Principal call was for nearby delivery but trading of February meal improved moderately. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at excellent pace, often crowding crushers' shipping schedules. Prices were nominal for on spot meal, while February delivery advanced $5 a ton. Extracted, 34 percent was higher at $75, February-March. Old process, 32 percent protein, was held at $75 for February-March, none available for January.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	14,940,000	14,160,000
Since Sept. 1	270,740,000	270,060,000

Soybean Meal—Marked strength developed in soybean meal on the heels of an early January lull. Prices advanced $5 to $6 a ton as formula feed manufacturers aggressively sought supplies. Moderate quantities were traded for February delivery. Best volume was accomplished for unrestricted billing and Eastern Trunk Line, western market lagging as the price differential widened. Feed business continued excellent. Fifty percent meal continued to meet best demand in Iowa market. Meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted at $67 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt delivery; $64 to $65.50 for last half January; $63, first half February, and $61 last half February.

Waxes

Despite the increase in the exchange rate of the Brazilian cruzerio from 70 to 100 for the $1, the carnauba wax market in Brazil and locally remained strong at unchanged prices. Late advices from Brazil indicated that available stocks were light. Offers for shipment were scarce and firmly held at former quotations. This caused consuming demand to slacken but trading took place for spot delivery at prevailing prices. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 73c. to 75c. per pound, and Parnahyba, crude, 74c. to 76c., same basis. No. 1 Ceara yellow was maintained at $1.14 to $1.15 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.16 to $1.17, same basis. Candelilla was unchanged and steady. Shipments from Mexico have been resumed. Crude beeswax remained steady, reflecting the scarcity of offerings from shipment from primary sources. Other vegetable waxes were in light demand at quotably unchanged.

Gen'l Mills Plans Seminars On Fatty Nitrogen Chemicals

Top men from General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., will take to the road late this month to carry to the customer's door research and technical data on the company's fatty nitrogen chemicals.

One-day seminars are scheduled for the heavily-industrialized centers of Philadelphia, January 26; New York, January 27; Chicago, January 28; and Los Angeles, January 30.

The seminar program will be directed to a selected mass audience of research directors and technical personnel from the petroleum, textile, rubber, agricultural, mining, and chemical industries.

Discussions will cover the chemistry, applications, and potential applications of General Mills' long chain fatty amines, diamines, and quaternary ammonium chlorides. A new line of chemical products will also be introduced as commercially-available items.

Sterling Drug Acquires Poultry Vaccine Maker

Sterling Drug, Inc., has acquired Delaware Poultry Laboratories, Inc., Millsboro, Del., a manufacturer of poultry vaccines and other medicaments.

According to the New York firm, the products of the newly-acquired company will supplement its own line of medicinal preparations for the poultry field. Delaware Poultry, it was added, will operate as a separate subsidiary, with Dr. Hiram Lasher, founder, continuing as director of laboratories, and William Mitchell remaining as vice-president in charge of sales.

Phila. Drug Exchange Banquet Jan.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual banquet Wednesday, January 28, in the ballroom of the Sheraton hotel in that city. This year's banquet will be in the form of a dinner dance.

Stauffer Increases Holding In Furnace Development

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has purchased from Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation the one-third interest which that firm had held in the Temescal electron beam furnace development. Each of the three firms, Malllory-Sharon, Stauffer, and Temescal Metallurgical Corporation, had previously owned one-third of the joint venture.

The joint venture, which owns the patent rights to the furnace, will now be known as Stauffer-Temescal Company with headquarters at Richmond, Calif. The company will continue its research and development program on the process.

Drug Industry's Spending For Research Hits New High

Drug industry spending on research is spiraling to new heights. Last year ethical pharmaceutical firms laid out $170 million for medical and drug research. An all-time high, this compares with the $127 million spent by the industry in 1957.

According to pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, whose figures these are, ehical drug companies poured back about 7 percent of their total 1958 sales into research and development.

The industry supported medical schools, hospitals, etc., or financed medical research in them, to the tune of $20,560,000 last year.

The 1958 research and development figure is about 30 percent over spending in 1957. Some $190 million is budgeted by the industry for R&D this year, and, says PMA, the total may well exceed that when final tabulations are made.

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Abbe Silex Lined Ball Mills; 5' x 14' and 5' x 16'.

Patterson JACKETED Ball Mills; 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.

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Buflovak Dbl. Drum Dryer 40" x 120" with accessories.

Struthers Well Stainless Drum Dryer; 5' x 4' like new complete.

Devine No. 5 Vacuum Chamber Dryers with shelves 40" x 43".

Buflovak Double Drum Lab. Dryer with Stainless Rolls 5" x 7" in vacuum housing.

Pittsburg Lectro Dryers; RAC 25 and BWC 3500 . . . with accessories.

Pfaudler 6' Diameter Stainless Evaporator Dishes; Jacketed ASME with agitators; several Glass Lined.

2—Stainless Jacketed 200 gal. Kettles, good for 100 lbs.

Patterson-Kelley Stainless 300 gal. Hi Pressure Percolator-Extractor.

Stainless Jacketed Still; 30" x 48".

Simpson Intensive Mix Mullers from 24" to 72" Models; complete.

Tumbling Batch Mixers upto 300 cu. ft.

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- Oswego Cutter 63" wide with 10 HP.
- Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter 10 HP.
- 425 Ton Horizontal Hydraulic Sheeting Extruder complete . . .
- Double Arm Vacuum MIXERS, 150 gal. Baker Perkins, others.

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New S/S 125 Gal. Reactor; 30" x 30" Jacketed; Agitated; motorized.

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Harris Stainless Vacuum Pan 6' Dia. with coils complete.

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Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type.

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Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 1000 GPH.

Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator in 316 Stainless; 20 HP.

Bird Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge; 32" x 50"; 316 S/S.

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Dorrco Rot. Vacuum Filter; 6" x 3" with nickel contact parts.

Feinc Stainless Rot. Vacuum Filter 5' x 6' complete all accessories.

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Frear Moves to Help duPont Stockholders

—Continued from page 3

tribute its 63 million shares of GM stock to duPont stockholders.

Sen. Frear told the senate that any such forced action without accompanying tax relief would be "grossly unfair" and "unjust" to the 194,000 duPont stockholders and the 700,000-odd shareholders of General Motors stock.

He estimated that the duPont stockholders would be forced to turn over about $700 million to the federal treasury. Competent financial analysts, he added, have estimated that forced sales would result in a $5 billion drop in the market value of duPont and GM stock.

Precedent for deferment of the tax, Sen. Frear explained, can be found in both the public utilities holding company act and the bank holding company act which provided for involuntary distributions of corporate stock in forced dissolutions.

As the law now stands, he added, the penalty in the forced distribution of the GM stock would not fall on the two companies, but upon the innocent individuals and institutions which might happen to own some of the stock.

The Frear bill headed a long list of proposals dumped into the legislative hoppers of the two houses of congress during the opening days of the new sessions. So great was the volume of legislation introduced that it took the bill clerks and the *Congressional Record* several days to record the first day's work.

Most of the measures are reintroductions of last session—bills which for one reason or another failed to get acted upon. Included in the batch is the Harris proposal on fair trade on which hearings were held by the house interstate commerce committee last session but which was left to die in the committee. It is expected that hearings will be held at an early date on the new proposal, HR 1253.

Among the several thousand bills introduced are the following of interest to the chemical industry.

Alcohol

HR 649 by Rep. B. F. Sisk of California to provide that a manufacturer of nonbeverage products containing distilled spirits shall not be required to pay the tax on such spirits if he is appropriately licensed and bonded.

Antitrust

HR 432 by Rep. James Roosevelt of California to amend Sec. 11 of the Clayton act to provide more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders.

HR 1188, by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania to define the application of the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission act to certain pricing practices.

Colors

HR 1814 by Rep. Jamess A. Haley of Florida to permit the temporary listing and certification of citrus red No. 2 for coloring mature oranges under tolerances found safe.

S 79 by Sen. Spessard Holland of Florida, same as HR 1814.

Cosmetics

HR 1360 by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan of Missouri to provide for the control of chemical additives in cosmetics.

Drugs and Health

HR 334 by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin to protect the public health by regulating the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, and possession of habit forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs.

HR 1025 by Rep. Abraham J. Multer of New York to authorize the President under certain conditions to control, regulate, and allocate the use and distribution of medicinal substances for the purpose of protecting and preserving the health of the American people.

S 276, by Sen. Spessard Holland of Florida to permit the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables without meeting the requirements of the food and drug law for labeling of chemical preservatives.

Labor

HR 428 by Rep. James Roosevelt of California to reduce the maximum work week under the fair labor standards act to thirty-five hours.

Minerals

HR 771 by Rep. Kenneth J. Gray of Illinois to extend for one year certain programs established under the domestic tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum production and purchase law of 1956.

HR 1110 by Rep. A. S. Carnahan of Missouri to amend the contract settlement act so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs.

HR 1250, by Rep. Kenneth J. Gray of Illinois to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten from domestic mines.

HR 1780 by Rep. Walter S. Baring of Nevada to create a United States Department of Mineral Resources.

HR 1930 by Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas to encourage the discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in the United States, territories and possessions.

S 20 by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine to provide for establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in Maine.

S 295, by Sen. Patrick McNamara of Michigan to direct the secretary of the interior to establish a program to encourage the operation of marginal copper mines necessary for the national defense.

Pollution

HR 332 by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin to encourage the prevention of air and water pollution by allowing the cost of treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes.

HR 408 by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts of Alabama to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research with respect to the effect on human health of certain products of fuel combustion.

HR 520 by Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand of California to repeal sections 5 and 6 of the federal water pollution control act.

Prices

S 11 by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and others to limit the good faith clause of the Robinson-Patman act in certain price discrimination cases.

S 138 by Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana to define the application of the Clayton act and the federal trade commission act to certain pricing practices.

S 215 by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming to supplement the anti-trust laws by requiring that corporations, in industries so heavily concentrated that monopoly or the threat of monopoly is present, file advance notice and make public justification before effectuating price increases.

Research and Science

HR 309 by Rep. Tom Abernethy of Mississippi to create on Agricultural Research and Industrial Board.

S 43 by Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota to provide for the increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes.

HR 1942 by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of saltmarsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance.

Tariff

HR 1217 by Rep. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan to permit the free importation of amorphous graphite.

Taxes

HR 668 by Rep. Keith Thomson of Wyoming to repeal the retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations.

HR 1260 by Rep. George Huddleston of Alabama to revise the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to deductions from gross income for percentage depletion in the case of mines, wells and other natural mineral deposits.

HR 1279 by Rep. Gordon L. McDonough of California to repeal the retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations.

S 200 by Sen. Allen J. Frear of Delaware to defer taxes on forced distribution of stock.

Veto

HR 592 by Rep. Abraham J. Multer of New York to provide for item veto of provisions of appropriation bills.

Wages

HR 777 by Rep. William J. Green of Pennsylvania to increase the minimum hourly wage under the fair labor standards act to $1.50.

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7-New Syntron S. S. Spiral Elevators 8'6" elevation. With controls

6-New Jeffrey S. S. Tubular Conveyors. 6" I. D x 12'9" long

3-Mikro Pulverizers, 1-SH, 2-SH, and 3 PW

1-Sturtevant Model 1½ Ring Roll Mill. Water Cooled

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1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.
1—3000 gal. 316 S.S. Reactor 7' x 10' with Turbo Agitator.
2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—Struthers Wells 4000 gal. Horizontal 316 S.S. Tank with Agitator.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples C20, C27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S. XP construction.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 48" Fume tight 316 S.S. suspended.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., imperforate basket, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housings.
2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
1—Buflovak 48" x 40" nickel, single drum Flaker.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
2—Devine 3' x 8', TEFLON Coated, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
2—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 50', 9' x 130'.
3—Rotary Dryers; 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP. motors. UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1000# Powder Mixer, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

PULVERIZERS — MILLS

1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12", 15" x 8", motor driven.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84", Double Deck.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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CENTRIFUGES — FILTERS — EVAPORATORS — CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Bird 32" x 50" solid bowl continuous Centrifuge, 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" suspended Centrifuge, perforated basket, 316 S.S.
2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Oliver 3' x 4' lead Rotary Vacuum Filter.
4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
4—Shriver 36" wood Plate & Frame Filters, 44 chambers.
5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum. Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—New Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill #5057, Double Whizzer Separator.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, 3TH, 2TH, motor driven.
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, ⅞" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, ¾" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, ⅞" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, ⅝" shell riveted.
1—Traylor 5' x 50' Rotary Dryer, 7/16" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

OTHER ITEMS

3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemus 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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19—Baker Perkins Size #17 Sigma-Blade Mixers, Jkt., 200 gal. working capacity, Screw Tilt, 30 HP motors and drives.
3—W. & P. 50 gal. Sigma-Blade Mixers, jacketed, screw tilts.
1—1400 gal. T316 SS Vacuum Still, ASME 175# wp.
1—Denver 4' x 10' Ball or Rod Mill, 60 HP.
1—Bird 18" x 28" Continuous Centrifugal, T304 SS.
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 108 sq. ft., T316 SS.
1—F. J. Stokes 5' x 8' Rotating Vacuum Dryer, T304 SS, ASME, 1953.
3—Pfaudler 750 gal. Glass-Lined Reactors, Model "R", Jkt. & Agit.
1—Pfaudler 47 sq. ft. Glass-Lined Condenser, 1951.
1—Ross 6" x 14" 3-Roll Mill, Hi-Speed, Anti-Friction Bearings, 1953.
1—Crosley 6'8" x 7'6" Batch Pebble Mill, 1600 gal., Buhrstone.
3—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators, C-20, C-27, T316 SS.
7—Sharples #16 Super Centrifuges, T304 SS.
2—Nickel-Clad Evaporators, 400, 250 sq. ft., vert. Long-Tube.

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

MILLS (BALL—PEBBLE—ROD)

7' x 24' Compeb, 450 HP.
7' x 15' Rod Marcy, 300 HP.
5' x 22' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers, 150 HP, 2" liners.
4'6" x 16" Hardinge conical ball.
4' x 10' Denver, ball, 60 HP.
6' x 16' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers.
4'6" x 12' contin., Patterson.
8' x 10' pebble, batch, Patterson.
6' x 8' pebble, contin., Patterson.
6' x 8' pebble, batch, Patterson.
6' x 5' pebble, batch, Porter.
5' x 6' pebble, batch, Abbe.

FILTERS, PRESSURE

510 sq. ft., vert., Niagara #510-28, T316 SS (Like New).
151 sq. ft., Sparkler #33-S-28, T304 SS leaves.
110 sq. ft, horiz., Niagara #36H-110-3, T304 SS, 1954.
80 sq. ft. Niagara, T304 SS, Jktd., #80-30.
45 sq. ft., Niagara, T304, SS.
Sweetland filters, #12, 7.
Alsop #SD-12-WR30, T316 SS.

CENTRIFUGALS, BASKET

48" suspended, T304 SS, A.T.&M.
40" suspended, steel, Bird.
36" centerslung, bronze, Tolhurst.
30" suspended T304 SS, Fletcher.
30" underdriven, T304 Fletcher.
12" underdriven, T316 SS, Fletcher.

DRYERS, DOUBLE DRUM

42" x 120" Buflovak—atm.
42" x 120" American—atm.
42" x 90" Buflovak—atm.
36" x 84" American—VACUUM.
32" x 72" Buflovak—atm.
32" x 52" Buflovak—atm.
22" x 38" Witteman—atm.

DRYERS, VACUUM SHELF

356 sq. ft. Devine, Steel.
108 sq. ft. ANDERSEN, T316 SS.
80 sq. ft. Devine, UNUSED.
36, 24, 12 sq. ft. Stokes, steel.

CRUSHERS

Gyratory, Kennedy, #49S, 100 HP.
Double-roll, 24" x 24", 20 HP.
Sawtooth, Robinson #13, 15 HP.
Jaw, 20" x 6", Bacon.
Jaw, 18" x 9", Mitchell, 25 HP.
Jaw, 11" x 15" Lang.

MILLS PULVERIZERS

Raymond Roller Mills, #3036 (3,-roll), hi-side; #15 (6-roll) 66" low-side.
Hammermill, 400 HP, 47" x 60", Penna. CRUSHER, #5060, 1952, non-clog, UNUSED.
Hammermill, 60 HP, Penna. Crusher, #C-3-30.
Pulverizer, 75 HP, Babcock & Wilcox, #E-32, ball type.
Hammermill, 50 HP, Jeffrey.

ROTARY DRYERS & KILNS

11' x 155' Kiln, 3/4" shell.
8' x 170' Kilns, brick-lined.
8' x 125' Vulcan Kiln, 3/4".
8' x 115' Kiln, brick-lined.
8' x 70' Dbl. shell, Hardinge.
6' x 50' steam tube, Louisville.
5'6"x50' Renneberg, 3/8" shell.
4'8" x 33', 3/8" shell.
4'6"x40' Ruggles-Coles, 5/16".
4' x 24' brick-lined (Kiln).
4' x 12'6" Sturtevant, SS.
3' x 15', Everdur metal shell.
Link-belt "Mono-tube," 10'.
Link - Belt "Roto - Louvres"; #604-24, T316 SS; #310-20.

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RAYON MANUFACTURING PLANT (TENNESSEE)

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Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer; 50" x 78", dbl. door.
SS Spray Dryer, 3' x 10'; complete unit.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor.
Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Day 40 gallon Pony Mixer with motor.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
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Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
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#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
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Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
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Steel. Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
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Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
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Steel 3 Roll, Lab. 3½" x 5", 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
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Colloid Mills Stainless Steel 5 & 1½ HP.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Day Pony Mixers 8, 15, & 40 gals.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
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Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
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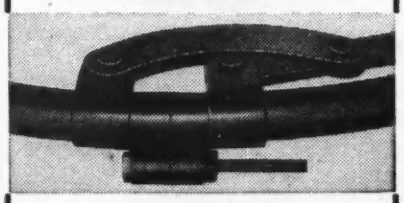

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Tolhurst 40" Susp. Stainless 15 7½ HP.
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Fletcher 30" Susp. 316 S.S., Vaportight.
Bird 18"x28" Continuous 304 S.S.
Bird 32"x50" Continuous 316 S.S.
Bird 18"x28" Continuous Steel.
Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrators.
Sharples PN 14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
Baker Perkins S-21 Ter-Meer 316 SS New.

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Stainless Steel 83—150—500 sq. ft.
Cupro Nickel 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
Admiralty 358—2915—4600 sq. ft.
Steel 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
PRESSURES FROM 50 PSI TO 1700 PSI

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Louisville 6'x50', 6'x25' Steam Tube.
Link Belt 502-16 Roto-Louvre Steel.
Link Belt 705-24 Roto-Louvre Steel.
Link Belt 604-24 Roto-Louvre 316 S.S.
Ruggles-Coles 8'8" x 70' Type XA-18.
Buffalo 6'x45', Monel Lined.
Bros. Eng. 5'x40' with 2'x28' Cooler.
Bonnot 7'x60' with Lifters 40 HP.
United Iron Wks 8'x115' with drive.
Traylor 11' x 155' x ⅞" welded kiln 20 HP.
Vulcan 8' x 125' x ¾" Rotary Kiln 10 HP.

MILLS — PULVERIZERS

Jeffrey 36"x24"—50 HP.
Jeffrey 24"x18" Type A-2, 30 HP.
Jeffrey 20"x12", and 15"x8" Type A.
Penna. #C3-30 Hammermills 60 HP.
Raymond #3036 High Side 3 Roll Mill.
Raymond #1 Impact Pulverizer.
Raymond #0000 & #00 Impact and Screen.
Fitz Model K14 Comminuter 316 S.S.
2TH-3TH-4TH Mikro Pulverizers.

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Pfaudler 750 gal. glass lined jktd., agit.
Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jktd., agit.
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3' x 32' 40 psi—8 trays.
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8'x15' Stainless Clad Tank 5600 gal.
8'x15' Rubber Lined Tank 5600 gal.
53"x57" Rubber Lined Tanks 550 gal.

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Industrial Type SSA-2, 195 sq. ft., all S.S.
Sweetland #10 with 36-30" S.S. Leaves.
Sweetland #12, with 48-36" Leaves.
Niagara #73-36 w/7-304 S.S. Leaves 54 sq. ft.
Shriver 24"x24" Wood P & F 36 Chambers.
Sperry 18"x18" Rub. Cov. P&F 15 Chambers.
Feinc 5'x3' String Discharge.
Oliver 9'6"x15' Rotary Vac. Rubber Lined.

MISCELLANEOUS

Stokes DDS-3 Tablet Presses.
Stokes "R" Single Punch Tablet Presses.
Buflovac 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.
Struthers-Wells 6'6" Conical Blender 304 S.S.
Tyler Hummer Screens 4'x6', 4'x8'.
Komarek-Greaves Briquett Presses 27"x23".

WRITE FOR BOOKLET #12580

HEAT & POWER Co., Inc.
PROCESS EQUIPMENT DIVISION
60 EAST 42nd ST. NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 7-5280
310 THOMPSON BLDG. TULSA 3, OKLAHOMA Diamond 3-4890

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

3—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

4—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryers, 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20.

1—Traylor rotary dryer, 4' x 40'.
4—Stokes jacketed steel rotary vacuum dryers, 3' x 15'.

1—Stokes SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Stokes SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Louisville SS rotary driver, 30" x 28'.

1—Simpson 18" Muller.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade mixer.

1—Simpson #O intensive mixer.

10—Baker Perkins, 100 gal. double arm jacketed sigma blade mixer.

1—Steel and Alloy Tank Co. 3000 gal. type 316 SS jacketed reactor, complete with agitator and Philadelphia gear drive motor.

1—Readco, 25 gal. SS, jacketed, vacuum, double arm sigma blade mixer.

1—Leader SS 51 cu. ft. horizontal ribbon blender.

3—Howes 40 cu. ft. rubber covered ribbon blenders.

1—Tolhurst 32" suspended type centrifuge with imperforate basket.

3—Tolhurst center slung 40" and 48" rubber covered perforated baskets.

2—Tolhurst suspended type centrifuges, 26" and 30" baskets.

1—Tolhurst suspended type centrifuge with 26" perforated basket.

1—Bird 32" x 50" type 316 SS solid bowl continuous centrifuge.

4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators.

1—Bird 24" type 316 SS horizontal centrifuge, Model CH-253, complete with motor.

2—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizers, 2'6" and 3'6" vapor chests.

1—Tippett & Wood 2500 gal. steel jacketed kettle.

1—Nickel 5000 gal. horizontal tank.

4—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactors, 20, 100 and 300 gal. capacity.

2—Blaw-Knox distillation columns 36" x 40' with 24 trays.

30—SS heat exchangers 50 to 1500 sq. ft.

250—Steel heat exchangers 50 to 1500 sq. ft.

1—Sweetland #3 SS filter, 70 sq. ft.

12—Sweetland #12 filters with SS leaves.

1—Niagara SS filter Model 510-28.

2—Mikro 4TH and 3TH pulverizers.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS horizontal tank, 4000 gal. capacity complete with agitator.

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4—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Shredders.
2—Ball & Jewell Cutters #2.
6—Link Belt Vibrating Screens 4'x8'.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed delivery, 3 eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.

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1—Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 3000 gals.
1—Louisville Tube Dryer 6'x35'.
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15—Nordstrom 4" Brass Plug Valves.
1—Manton-Gaulin Homogenizer S. S. 125 gph.
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CRUSHERS—#00 Rotary Sturtevant—9x16 Climax—13x24 Farrel Jaw.

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MILLS—Hardinge Ball 8'x36" Air Swept w/elec. ear—Syntron feeder & accessories 6'x36" (unused)—8'x36", 8'x48", 10'x48".

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LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

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1—Thropp 18x36" two roll Plastic Mill with reducer, 75 h.p. motor, bed plate, etc.
1—Roots-Connersville 14x21 Rotary Positive Blower, vee belt drive and ex. proof motor.
1—Foote Bros. vertical reducer, 100 r.p.m., 10 h.p. tefc motor, with turbo agitator.
1—Kinney DVD 8810 Vacuum Pump, 110 cfm with vee belt drive and 5 h.p. ex. proof motor.
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2—Jeffrey 24x18" Type A2 Hammer Mills, coupled to 30 h.p. tefc motors.
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2708 CAROL ROAD UNION, N. J.
MUrdock 6-8883

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1—S.S. Tube Condenser 100 sq. ft.
4—P. & S. 2 Truck Dryers.
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1—Moyno 2" type 316 S.S. pump.
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1—Simpson Muller 18", M. D.
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O'Mahoney Threat

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"We alas know too well that our [the body's] catalysts also age.

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CASEIN—500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
40 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Gdynia
375 bgs, Hamburg
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—50 tons, National City Bank, Mangalore
267 dms, National City Bank, Mangalore
CASSIA—671 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
891 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
241 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
719 bls, Singapore
334 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—20,202 bgs, Salvador
CASTOR OIL—181 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
85 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Bombay
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
CELERY SEED OIL—2 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—600 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,00 bgs, Tae Tanins & Chemicals Inc, Bordeaux
CHOLESTEROL—4 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—28 dms, Keelung
CLOVE—200 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Tamatave
300 bgs, Max Van Pels, Tamatave
200 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
100 bgs, Kemp Day Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Tamatave
200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tamatave
700 bgs, George Luederes & Co, Tamatave
400 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
CLOVE—200 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
700 bgs, W L Willner & Co, Tamatave
300 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
310 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tamatave
5 dms, A Verley & Co, Tamatave
15 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Tamatave
14 dms, G M Fakra, Tamatave
92 dms, Tamatave
CLOVELEAF OIL— 28 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
12 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
43 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
24 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
122 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
121 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—730 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
505 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
300 tons, Manila
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
COPPER CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—500 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Casablanca
300 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—230 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Co, Rotterdam
1,332 bgs, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—20 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
340 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, American Trust Co, Khorramshahr
800 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
1,500 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Khorramshahr
273 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Khorramshahr
1,705 bgs, Khorramshahr
182 bgs, Istanbul
CYCHLOHEXYLAMINE—107 dms, US Rubber Co, Hamburg
DEXTRIN—160 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
435 bgs, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—350 bgs, Lydia E Pinkham, Kingston
EARTH COLORS—522 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
10 ctns, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
1,627 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EPHEDRINE SULFATE—8 cs, Havre
ETHYLENEDIAMINE—2 cns, Prestige Products Co, Rotterdam
EUCALIPTOL—7 dms, Alicante
FENNEL SEED—34 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Rijeka
84 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Geo S Rush & Co, Yokohama
14 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Kane Matsu NY Inc, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,087 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Paita
2,096 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
FLUORENE—1 dm, Eastman Kodak Co, Rotterdam
FORMIC ACID—49 dms, Rotterdam
GAMMA ACID—28 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
GARLIC OIL—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kobe
8 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Havre
GARNETLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, George Luederes & Co, Tamatave
5 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Tamatave
7 dms, Antoine Chiris, Tamatave
2 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Tamatave
1 dm, Lautier Fils, Tamatave
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
GLUE—500 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
605 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Rotterdam
153 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
112 cks, Franco Belgian Trading Corp, Bordeaux
GLUE STOCK—300 bls, Brown Bros, La Guaria
445 bgs, E J Lang, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—1,500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
1,700 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
250 bgs, Tamatave
GUAR GUM—1,318 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
895 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
360 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—18,332 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HELLEBORE ROOT—45 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—50 bbls, R W Greeff & Co, Antwerp
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—47 dms, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—60 bbls, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
352 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—14 bls, Independent Fur Brokers, Rotterdam
11 bgs, Banta Corp, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—41 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON DEXTRIN—695 cs, Armour Pharmaceutical Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—500 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
IRON POWDER, CRUDE—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRIES—167 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
66 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
124 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
675 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—440 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
440 dms, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—246 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAF OIL—2 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Genoa
LEMON OIL—10 hf cs, Ungerer & Co, Messina
9 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—51 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
16 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LINDANE—120 dms, Natural Products Corp, Bremen
LITHARGE—305 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER POWDER—38 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
MACE—3 bls, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANDARIN OIL—4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
MANGANESE ORE—1,120 bgs, Union Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE BARK—15,720 bgs, Chemical Bank, Kilwa Masoko
1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
MANGROVE EXTRACT—365 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MENTHOL—100 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Santos
MERCUROUS OXIDE, RED—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Rotterdam
MERCURY—100 flks, Holland Whitehall Inc, Coquimbo
300 flks, Cadiz
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—80 bgs, C Guiden, London
567 bgs, C Gulden, Massawa
MYROBALANS—540 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—2,077 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1,730 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Liverpool
1,112 bgs, Antwerp
200 tons, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
NIGER SEED—150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Massawa
NUTMEG—20 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Port of Spain
93 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
3 bgs, Rotterdam
NUTMEG OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Penang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—13 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
45 dms, Ungerer & Co, Itajai
OJEFICIN POWDER—3 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLEYL ALCOHOL—83 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—170 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Reggio Calabria
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Reggio Calabria
81 dms, National City Bank, Reggio Calabria
53 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Reggio Calabria
53 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Reggio Calabria
106 dms, Atlantic Bank of NY, Reggio Calabria
25 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Tarragona
25 dms, J Rossi, Tarragona
49 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
50 dms, National City Bank, Seville
52 dms, J H Schroder, Tarragona
75 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, First National Cincinnati, Seville
26 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Seville
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Co, Puerto Plata
ORANGE PEEL—866 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
OREGANO LEAVES—200 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Piraeus
PALM OIL—654 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
81 tons, Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—727 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
193 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
241 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
339 tons, Ango Ango
PATCHOULI OIL—24 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
8 dms, Givaudan Corp, Penang
PEPPER BLACK—560 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
210 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
1,190 bgs, Singapore
960 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—464 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
560 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
453 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
420 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETIT GRAIN OIL—6 dms, A Verley & Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
a-PICOLINE—37 dms, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—125 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1,720 bgs, C Itoh & Co, Yokohama
362 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Hamburg
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—50 bgs, Miny Corp, Genoa
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Gdynia
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
600 bgs, C Happel, Gdynia
384 bgs, Hoger Corp, Izmir
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—2 dms, Universal Match Corp, Haifa
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—243 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRENE—3 cs, G A Aboed, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—10 dms, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
13 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Hamburg
PYRITES — 338 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,313 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
2,314 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,949 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
1 cs, Antwerp
RAPESEED OIL—315 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Karlshamn
RED LEAD—100 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
RESORCINOL—10 dms, Bremen
RICE STARCH—640 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Antwerp
SAGE LEAVES—300 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, George Luederes & Co, Bombay
8 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Cochin
10 cs, A Verley & Co, Cochin
7 cs, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
9 cs, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
4 cs, Antoine Chiris, London
SEEDLAC—1,000 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bangkok
750 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
450 bgs, Hazuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—30 cs, Bohea Trading Co, Kobe
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
175 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
201 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
SODIUM CHLORITE—150 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—770 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
400 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE—160 bgs, Leghorn
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—50 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Hamburg
200 bgs, Copenhagen
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—3,600 bgs, Antwerp
STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
SULFAGUANIDINE—5 dms, Copenhagen
SULFUR, CRUDE—5,026 tons, E I Du Pont De Nemours & Co, Coatzacoakos
TALC—4,147 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
TANNING EXTRACT—400 bgs, Tac Tannins & Chemicals, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,495 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
113 dms, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—5 cs, Galard Schlesinger, Marseille
THYME LEAVES—200 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
400 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Kobe
m-TOLULENEDIAMINE—20 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
14 dms, Rotterdam
TRAGACANTH GUM—194 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—145 dms, Gothenburg
TUNG OIL—310 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
VALONIA CUPS—533 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
7,230 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Tamatave
23 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
201 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
20 cs, Hunzikers Inc, Cristobal
50 cs, P H Petry, Cristobal
13 cs, George Leuders & Co, Cristobal
66 cs, Dammann & Co, Cristobal
12 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Cristobal
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
5 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
WATTLE BARK—2,751 bls, Olson Importing Co, Durban
3,378 bls, Barkey Importing Co, East London
WATTLE EXTRACT—520 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
201 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa
432 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Durban
YLANG YLANG OIL—5 kgs, Continental Perfumers Inc, Cannes
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, Revilli Chemical Co, Antwerp
1,323 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Havre
600 bgs, London
ZINS SULFATE MONOHYDRATE—25 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, National City Bank, Cabedelo
ANTIMONY—20 cks, Glasgow
ANTIMONY OXIDE—726 bgs, Glasgow
ANTIMONY REGULUS—150 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CASEIN—2,400 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
448 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
600 bgs, J H Spellacy, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—600 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CHINA CLAY—6,142 tons, Fowey
CORN OIL—140 tons, Simmons Sons, London
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
224 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
FISHMEAL—1,087 bgs, Allen Forwarding Co, Talcahuano
4,410 bgs, Allen Forwarding Co, Arica
FLUORSPAR—2,325 tons, Tampico
GLUE—450 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—1,050 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM CRUDE—400 dms, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,060 tons, US Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
6,020 tons, US Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—200 bgs, Smith & King, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—587,571 gals, Havana
795,845 gals, Pastelillo
955,135 gals, Matanzas
NAPHTHA—204,296 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pointa Pierre
NAPHTHALENE—1,334 bgs, Rotterdam
515 bgs, Antwerp
417 bgs, Durban
OCHER—400 bgs, Mossel Bay
OSSEINE—500 bgs, Kind & Knox, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—175 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
PEATMOSS—400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—750 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
405 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—7,947 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Brisbane
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Uddeholm Co, Gothenburg
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Zink & Trieste, London
48 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—480 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
XYLENOL—200 dms, Hamburg
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—33 bbls, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
320 bgs, London

San Francisco

CAMPHOR POWDER—30 cs, A J Fritz, Keelung
CASEIN—200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—88 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
CLOVE—160 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Mombasa
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Davao
500 tons, Gargill Inc, Dumaquete
400 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
815 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
COPRA CAKE—10,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—180 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
91 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hongkong
FORMIC ACID—10 dms, P W Bellingall, Bremen
KARAYA GUM—126 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
LIVERMEAL—320 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Melbourne
PEPPER BLACK—1,220 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—28 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Manila

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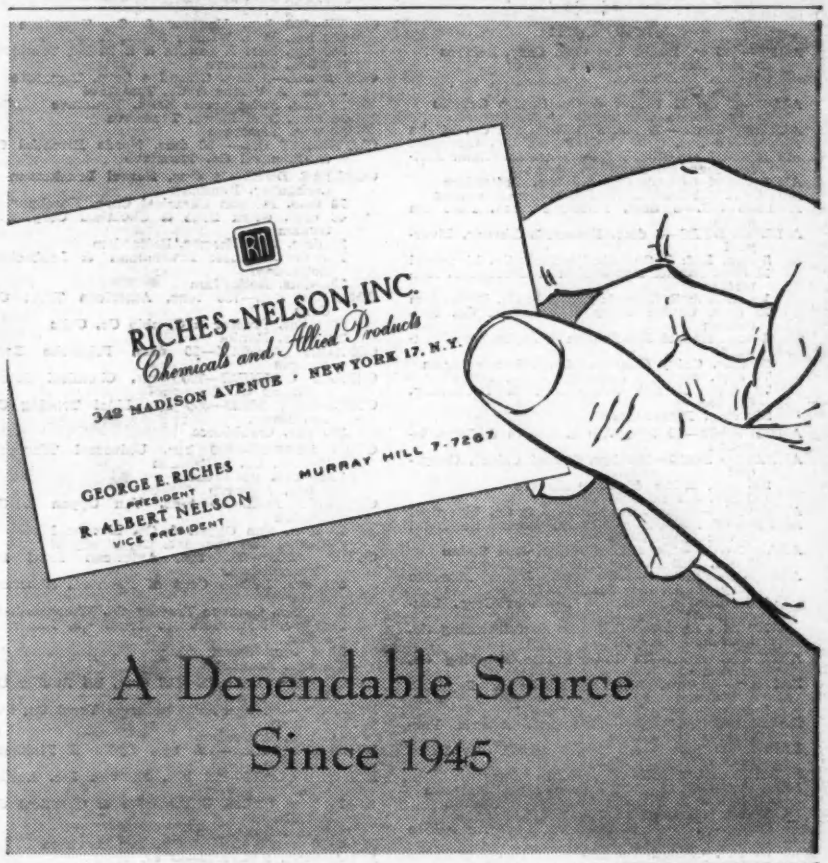

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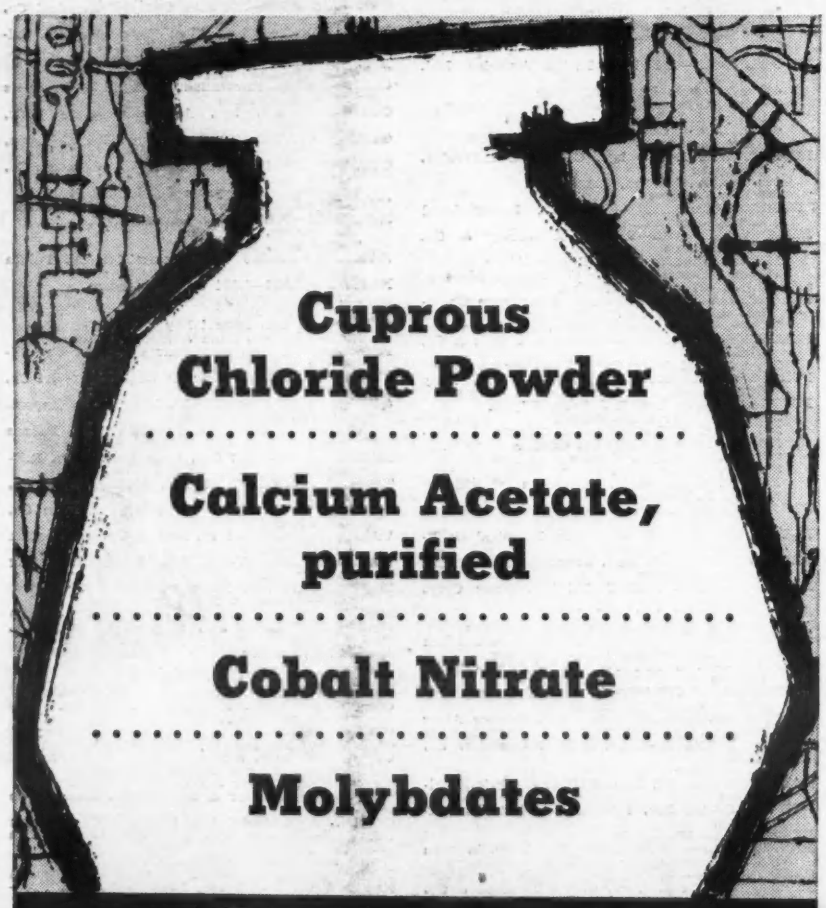

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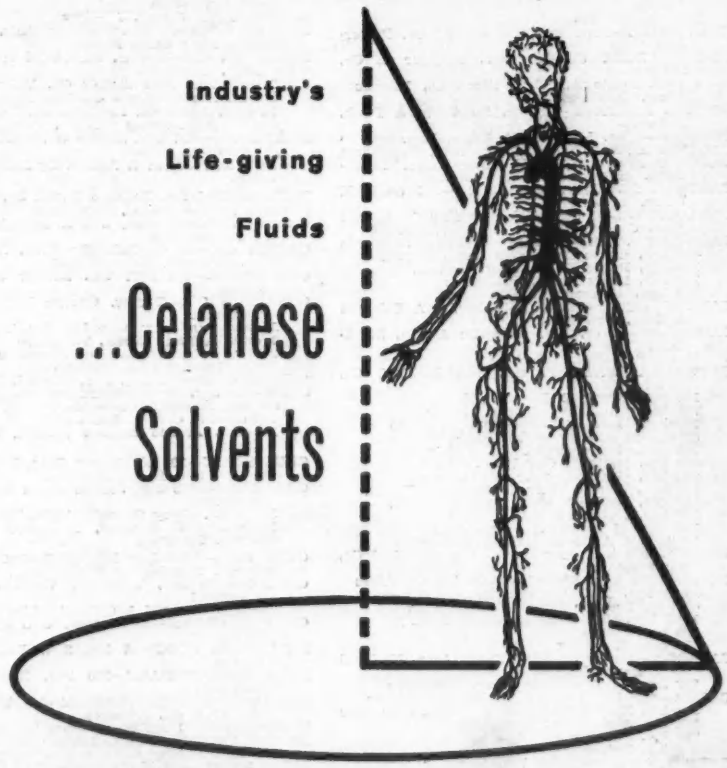

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